



ARRIVAL CEREMONY—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban (left) adjusting microphone for U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at Ben Gurion Airport, near Tel Aviv, yesterday. Nancy Kissinger is at right and U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Keating is the second from the left. The others in the picture are not identified.

## Israelis Stress Truce in Kissinger Talks

JERUSALEM, May 2 (AP)—A top Israeli official said tonight that there must be a cease-fire in the Golan Heights before substantive negotiations on a troop separation can take place with Syria.

Shimon Peres, the information minister, said this to newsmen at Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's departure from the airport. Kissinger completed about eight hours of talks with Israeli leaders, seeking a basic approach to a settlement to take with him to Damascus tomorrow. He arrived here today.

"We will await Syrian reaction," Mr. Peres said. "We are waiting for Dr. Kissinger's estimation of where we stand with the Syrians."

"The Israeli feeling and position is that, to maintain a meaningful and worthwhile negotiation, we have to have a cease-fire," he repeated.

Topics of Discussion

He said the topics of discussion with Mr. Kissinger at a cabinet meeting and later at a working dinner were separation of forces, where the lines are to be drawn, a buffer zone, the use of United Nations forces and the return of war prisoners.

He said the Israelis did not present a map or a very specific proposal, simply "general principles."

Asked when Israel would be ready to broach the details of negotiation through Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Peres replied, "We have nothing against Sunday."

Earlier, Mr. Kissinger said peace negotiations would work best when the fighting stopped.

Mr. Peres said he did not think the Israelis "put forward any ultimatum on the subject of a cease-fire... but we feel a cease-fire is necessary to continue the negotiations."

On the approach to negotiations, he said there was a general feeling that the separation of forces along the Suez Canal with Egypt could be "a model" for the separation on the Golan Heights.

The Suez settlement involved a thinning out of men and armaments on both sides, the use of a UN emergency force as a buffer and a 12-mile Israeli withdrawal into the Sinai.

But he said there was no specific discussion of any geographic points with Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Peres said the secretary would leave for Damascus without any further talks with Israeli leaders.

In Damascus, Syrian leaders ap-

## House Unit Votes to Reject Nixon's Edited Transcripts

### But Refuses To Cite Him For Contempt

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, May 2 (NYT)—The House Judiciary Committee last night voted to reject President Nixon's offer of edited transcripts as a substitute for subpoenaed Watergate tape recordings. The vote followed the disclosure by the committee's lawyers that the transcripts were at least in part, "not accurate."

The committee split virtually along party lines, with Democrats prevailing by a vote of 20 to 18 on a motion to send the President a letter formally declaring that he had "failed to comply with the committee's subpoena" of tapes of 42 conversations.



CHECKING THE RULES—Members of the House Judiciary Committee conferring yesterday on rules for possible impeachment proceedings. From left, Chairman Peter Rodino, D-N.J.; Robert Kastenmeier, D-Wis., who will head a subcommittee that will study rules on impeachment, and Edward Hutchinson, R-Mich., the ranking Republican on the panel.

One Republican, Rep. William Cohen of Maine, joined Democrats to form the majority. Two Democrats who favored sterner action, Rep. John Conyers Jr. of Michigan and Rep. Jerome Waldie of California, voted with the Republicans.

The committee declined, however, to recommend that Mr. Nixon be cited for contempt of Congress. A motion in that sense by Rep. Conyers was set aside, 32 to 5.

The committee voted later to allow the President's chief Watergate lawyer to take part in the panel's impeachment inquiry but refused, in another party-line split, to give him the right to cross-examine witnesses.

The lawyer, James St. Clair, will have the right to attend committee hearings, including closed-door meetings.

The only Republicans joining the Democrats in the 20-to-18 vote were Rep. Tom Railsback of Illinois and Rep. Hamilton Fish Jr. of New York.

Earlier, the committee approved live television coverage of some of the impeachment proceedings, but hearings will not be televised during the initial impeachment evidence presentation next week.

Lawyer's Statement

John Doar, the committee's special counsel on impeachment, told the committee at a rare evening meeting that there were discrepancies between transcripts prepared by the White House and transcripts made by the Judiciary Committee staff of some of the recorded conversations the President made public Tuesday.

"We have found, quite candidly, that these [White House] transcripts are not accurate," Mr. Doar told the silent, stunned committee.

He added quickly that he was

### U.S. Program Withdrawn

## UN Adopts Third World Plan To Aid Developing Countries

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 2 (AP)—The United Nations General Assembly's special session on resources and development finished its work by approving last night a Third World plan for long-range and immediate action to improve the lot of the poorer nations.

The 135-member assembly shunted aside a U.S. plan for a \$4-billion aid program for countries whose economies have been the most seriously crippled by the recent rises in fuel and food prices. The program adopted also authorized a special emergency aid program, but it linked it with a declaration of principles for a new international economic order and an action program to put those principles into effect.

The goal is a new deal for the underdeveloped nations: better prices for the raw materials they export without accompanying higher prices for the manufactured products they import, and assistance at industrialization.

The United States acquiesced to adoption of the Third World plan without a vote in the assembly, which is dominated by the large Communist, Asian, Arab and African blocs, but took the floor to express its reservations.

The United States accused the underdeveloped nations of killing the American plan by steamroller tactics. But Ambassador John Scali told the assembly that Washington would "do its share" to ease the hardships of the neediest countries.

The United States also announced the withdrawal of its planned aid program. There was no explanation for the U.S. move, but it was assumed the United States felt its plan had been made redundant by the assembly's decision to establish a special UN fund.

The General Assembly adjourned today.

The principles for the new economic order include equal participation of developing countries in all international decisions, permanent sovereignty of every state over its natural resources, including the right to nationalization, preferential treatment for the trade of developing countries, regulation and supervision of multinational corporations, the right of all peoples in colonial countries to "restoration and full compensation" for the depletion of their resources, approval of producers' organizations to cartels and a new international monetary system.

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## Science Fete Canceled by Soviet Union

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, May 2 (WP)—The Soviet Union's Academy of Sciences has mysteriously postponed celebrations of its 250th anniversary just two weeks before they were scheduled to begin.

Distinguished scientists from throughout the world had been invited to the jubilee in Moscow, and many had made plans to come. But on Friday, the academy sent telegrams to the scientists telling them the celebration was postponed indefinitely.

According to the academy's terse message, the ceremony was put off because it conflicted with preparations for the June 16 elections of deputies to the Supreme Soviet, the country's rubber-stamp legislature.

Western diplomats and several Soviet scientists agreed that this was a most unlikely explanation. "Things like this only happen for political reasons," a Russian observer said.

But there was no indication what the reasons might be. Some observers speculated that they must be serious to compel the Soviet government to call off the academy's jubilee, since the postponement will disrupt the plans of many of the world's best-known scientists, a group the Soviet Union would like to impress.

A theory suggested here today to explain the postponement was that Soviet authorities feared public demonstrations for Jews and dissidents by invited scientists.

Western scientists have often spoken out in defense of Jewish Soviet colleagues, including Jewish scientists denied permission to emigrate to Israel and dissidents like physicist Andrei Sakharov.

Soviet authorities recently learned that a group of distinguished scientists planned to come to Moscow this summer for an unofficial "scientific seminar" in which Soviet Jewish scientists seeking to emigrate to Israel would give reports. Such well-known figures as Hans Bethe, the German-born American physicist, and Brian Spaulding of the British Royal Academy are among the sponsors of this seminar.

According to a report that could not be confirmed, several of the seminar's sponsors were among the scientists previously invited to the academy's jubilee.

Russians are extremely sensitive to the possibility that their holidays and celebrations can be "spoiled" by outside interference.

### In Reports by Mideast Press

## Russia Says It Mobilized for Egypt

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, May 2 (WP)—The Soviet Union is reported to be asserting that it mobilized seven Russian divisions to fight for Egypt in October.

These published reports, now circulating throughout the Middle East, cannot be independently authenticated. If verified, they would be the first Soviet admission of what the United States claimed was happening, resulting in the American global military alert the night of Oct. 24-25, during the Arab-Israeli war.

At the time, the Soviet Union accused the United States of "absurd" attempts "to intimidate the Soviet Union" by contriving a global alarm.

President Nixon, on Oct. 26, claimed the crisis was "the most difficult we have had since the Cuban confrontation of 1962." Privately, many U.S. officials believed the President overestimated the crisis, but that a threat did exist.

U.S. officials are intrigued by the claims that are now tumbling out as Egypt, in a dramatic shift of position, is openly moving closer to the United States. The

## Israel Claims Artillery Hits Nine Miles From Damascus

TEL AVIV, May 2 (UPI)—Israeli artillery shelled Syrian targets as close as nine miles to Damascus and its air force hit Arab guerrilla units in Lebanon today, the military command said. It was the 52d straight day of fighting on the northern front.

Damascus claimed that Syrian ground-to-air missiles shot down two Israeli jet fighters today in daylong tank and heavy artillery fighting on Mount Hermon and the Golan Heights.

A communiqué broadcast by the Damascus radio said one plane crashed in flames at the Israeli edge of the cease-fire line and the other was seen falling near the Lebanese-Israeli border.

The Syrians earlier claimed they destroyed three Israeli tanks and a half-track with their crews in overnight fighting.

The Israeli command said the shelling of Kiswe, south of Damascus, and the military complex at Qalana, 12 miles southwest of the capital, followed Syrian shellfire that killed four Israeli soldiers and wounded two others.

Air Raid Into Lebanon

The command said the air strike into Lebanon was directed at a guerrilla concentration six miles southwest of Mount Hermon, where Israeli planes strafed Syrian units earlier in the day.

It was the first Israeli air strike into Lebanon since the October war, when the air force bombed a radar station, a military source said.

The strike into Lebanon occurred one day after the com-

## Israel Claims Artillery Hits Nine Miles From Damascus

mand reported its troops came under light arms and bazooka fire from Jebel Roa on the Lebanese frontier.

In Beirut, the Lebanese Defense Ministry said a small town and military positions were hit by planes and artillery, wounding four soldiers and a civilian and damaging six homes. Lebanese forces returned the artillery fire, the ministry said.

The Israeli dead and wounded from the day's shelling brought the Golan Heights casualty toll to 28 killed and 79 wounded since the daily fighting began.

Syrian Raid

During the night, a Syrian unit staged one of the boldest commando raids since the war. The small unit penetrated behind Israeli lines near the disputed 9,200-foot Hermon peak and caught a patrol of three Israeli tanks in an ambush shortly after midnight.

The Syrian commandos hit at least one of the tanks and set it afire. One of the four Israeli crewmen was listed as killed in a communiqué issued tonight and three others were missing and presumed captured by the Syrians.

Military correspondents have said the tempo and ferocity of fighting on the northern front has stepped up in the last few days, before the arrival of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. He was consulting with Israeli leaders when the latest battle reports were released.

The newspaper Ha'aretz said Israel had begun a new policy of "violent" raids into Syrian territory and staging areas.

The newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth said the raids were "carried out by select units and intended to sow confusion behind Syrian lines to upset their self-assurance in free nighttime movement and to strike at staging areas."

## Arlington Cemetery Plans an Expansion

WASHINGTON, May 2 (WP)—Arlington National Cemetery, America's most famous military burial ground, which has suffered from a shortage of space for new plots the last few years, has announced plans for an expansion that will increase available burial sites to almost 20 times the present number.

The cemetery, started 110 years ago when Robert E. Lee's estate was seized by the federal government during the Civil War, contains the bodies of 162,669 servicemen and their families. But only 7,500 plots, each able to hold two or more bodies, are still available.

Arlington officials said the cemetery is in the process of adding 200 acres, or about 110,000 plots, to the current 420 acres of grounds, and is seeking, but has not yet received funds, to build a columbarium for 100,000 cremated bodies.

## Drive Flags to End 'Sale' of U.S. Envoy Posts

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, May 2 (WP)—A year after some Senate Foreign Relations Committee members declared their determination to end the "sale of ambassadorships" in the wake of Watergate disclosures, the committee's screening of big election campaign contributors and political lobbyists is still routine, and sometimes perfunctory.

At a nominee's confirmation hearing recently, a major donor to President Nixon's 1972 reelection effort was praised by one senator for his "show of public spirit" in making his "nicely large" contributions.

Proposed committee rules for considering nominees with a record of substantial campaign gifts were dropped late last year after the State Department and some senators objected.

The most influential critic of the practice of awarding diplomatic posts to big campaign donors, the committee's chairman, William Fulbright, D-Ark., has been absent, waging a difficult primary election campaign.

In Sen. Fulbright's absence the actual command of the Senate committee is in the hands of the



Ambassador Leonard Firestone (left) was praised for 'show of public spirit' in his large campaign gifts.

acting chairman John Sparkman, D-Ala., who has shown little interest in pursuing the issue.

On April 10, during confirmation hearings of industrialist Leonard Firestone to be ambassador to Belgium, Sen. Sparkman lavishly praised the nominee's "show of public spirit" in giving more than \$110,000 to the 1972 Nixon reelection campaign. In addition, Mr. Firestone's wife,

children and brothers made almost \$140,000 in contributions between 1970 and 1974, only \$1,000 of which went to a Democrat.

Noting that Mr. Firestone's contributions were "considerable" and "I'm glad they are," Sen. Sparkman then entered into a lengthy statement on the merits of private money in politics.

"We need a lot of public-spirited people who will help those

people who are worthy and deserving of help, and you have done it," he said.

The nomination of Mr. Firestone, 67, a director of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., was approved by a voice vote in the Senate April 25.

At the April 10 hearing, neither Sen. Fulbright nor Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, was present.

Questioned on his qualifications, Mr. Firestone said that he had been president of the World Affairs Council of Los Angeles, "which brought world figures into Los Angeles."

Sen. Sparkman asked Mr. Firestone at one point: "Certainly no contribution you made had any connection whatsoever with your appointment?"

"No," Mr. Firestone said.

Last year, Sen. Fulbright submitted to the State Department proposed guidelines for political nominees. It called for rejection of those who gave more than either \$10,000 or \$15,000 in the absence of "clearly demonstrated foreign policy competence."

At present, 33 of the 116 envoy posts abroad are held by non career officials.

## Bomb Injures Two At Kennedy Airport

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—A homemade bomb exploded in a locker in the International Arrivals Building at Kennedy Airport yesterday. Two persons were injured.

The explosion occurred beneath a stairwell that separates Scandinavian Airlines and Alitalia quarters.

The bombed area houses departure gates for half a dozen international airlines. Both SAS and Alitalia were boarding flights when the blast occurred.



## Russia Reportedly Asserting It Mobilized to Help Egypt

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Union's views and what happened during the October war."

Its account of the October alert, attributed to Mr. Vinogradov, is as follows:  
"In the early hours of 20 October, at exactly 0300, President Sadat contacted me and asked me to convey an urgent message on the situation to Mr. Brezhnev [Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev] and to ask him to intervene to achieve an immediate cease-fire."

"As I learned later, Syria did not want to have a cease-fire at that time because it was on the verge of launching its big counteroffensive." (Parentheses published.)

"I contacted Moscow... The Soviet leaders immediately issued a decision for a partial alert of the Soviet forces. Seven Soviet military divisions were mobilized and put on the ready to be taken to fight on the Egyptian front. In fact, an advance group arrived in Cairo."

### Decision to Fight

Discussing the beginning of the war, Mr. Vinogradov reportedly said that two days before Egypt launched its surprise attack on Israeli forces across the Suez Canal, "President Sadat informed me of Egypt's decision that it had no course before it now except war."

"Naturally, the President did not specify the day he had chosen for the war, but merely said that the matter had been decided. He asked me to convey the Egyptian attitude, decision and its urgent requirements to the Soviet leadership..." The answer was that the war decision was an

Egyptian decision and that the Soviet Union would fulfill its commitments and would support the Arab fight with all military, political and economic means."

A separate, lengthier account of the history of Egyptian-Soviet relations was received in Washington on Tuesday, in the form of an interview with Mr. Sadat published in the Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadith. The undated interview was reportedly given to Al-Hawadith's publisher, Salim al-Hawadith.

### Dismayed by Russians

Mr. Sadat is quoted as saying, "I am eager not to sever the thread with the Soviets" now, even though he expressed considerable dismay with Soviet behavior.

After Israel's victory in the six-day 1967 war, Mr. Sadat said in the account, the Soviet Union came to Egypt's aid when "everything on the land of Egypt was bleeding" and Egypt had "neither planes nor air bases" left.

Egypt "had absolute confidence in the Russians" then, Mr. Sadat said, and even asked them "to appoint a Soviet commander for the Egyptian Air Force," but "they refused."

The Soviet Union supplied Egypt initially with all its military requirements, Mr. Sadat said, but then President Gamal Abdel Nasser told Yugoslavian President Tito that the Russian "method was rough..." In 1972, Mr. Sadat said, he made "the decision to expel the Soviet [military] experts and then the decision to abolish [Soviet] custodianship," because neither Nasser "nor myself could accept anyone pulling the strings behind our backs."



PLANE RIDE FOR PRISONERS—A South Vietnamese soldier (right) leading two prisoners aboard an Air America plane earlier this week at Moc Hoa in the Mekong Delta.

## South Vietnamese Units End 4-Day Thrust Into Cambodia

SAIGON, May 2 (AP)—Saigon military forces withdrew to the South Vietnamese border today after a four-day raid into Cambodia, field reports said.

During the raid, one of two made at points 30 miles apart with heavy air and artillery support, the Saigon command reported, more than 250 North

Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed. Government losses during the four days were described as light.

The command acknowledged for the first time today that some of its air and artillery strikes might have spilled across the border in the five-day running battle.

The command continued to deny, however, that its ground forces had crossed into Cambodia, contradicting reports from soldiers involved in the fighting and from military sources. Military officials at the border point, 40 miles northwest of Saigon, said that the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces inside Cambodia had a better arsenal of weapons than they had ever encountered before.

The command in Saigon said 175 North Vietnamese troops of the 5th Division were killed in the fighting yesterday and today.

Government losses were reported as 12 men killed and 26 wounded, but Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien said these were initial reports and losses could be higher. In a single battle, the command said, 120 North Vietnamese were killed and there were no government casualties.

Col. Hien said he presumed most of the North Vietnamese casualties were inflicted by air strikes, and "it is possible a number were killed inside Cambodia." Other sources said the number of North Vietnamese claimed as killed was at best an estimate.

South Vietnamese field officers said a Ranger group and two armored cavalry regiments, including M-48 medium tanks, moved into Cambodia Sunday night from both sides of Highway 1, leading from Saigon to Phnom Penh.

The force, estimated to number up to 2,000 men, penetrated six miles into Cambodian territory and encountered initial heavy resistance from North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops, who were well dug-in in open rice paddies, the field reports said.

The Saigon forces pushed their way through heavy rocket and mortar fire and overran enemy positions, officers reported.

"They [North Vietnamese and Viet Cong] were fleeing like ducks," a South Vietnamese officer said.

## U.S. Aide Hints Russia Helps in Mideast Talks

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPI)—State Department counsel Helmut Sonnenfeldt said today that the Soviet Union was being "not unhelpful" in the current Middle East peace negotiations, despite charges that Moscow's actions could scuttle the talks.

Mr. Sonnenfeldt, a close adviser to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, appeared before a Senate banking subcommittee to defend the administration's recent decision to extend more Export-Import Bank loans to the Soviet Union.

Asked by Sen. Adlai Stevenson "D-Tell" if reports today that Russian current stressing of its support for the Arabs during the October war did not indicate that U.S. credits were producing no benefit, Mr. Sonnenfeldt responded:

"This is going to be a checkerboard relationship. There are going to be clashes of interests... but there is reason for some hope of continued progress..."

### London Cuts Parking

LONDON, May 2 (UPI)—London today began pulling 8,000 parking meters off its streets. The object is to reduce the number of automobiles in central London by removing legal parking places, a spokesman said.

**ALAN  
CALL HERBY,  
Montreal,  
Very Urgent**

## Envoy Confirms Saigon Used U.S. Plane for POWs

SAIGON, May 2 (AP)—Air America, formerly the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency airline, was used to transport North Vietnamese troops captured by South Vietnamese forces in a battle this week, U.S. Ambassador Graham Martin admitted today.

Mr. Martin denied that this was a violation of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement, which says in Article 4, "The United States will not continue its military involvement or intervene in the internal affairs of South Vietnam."

Mr. Martin made his admission after press photographs taken in the Mekong Delta showed uniformed South Vietnamese troops loading handcuffed Vietnamese aboard a plane marked Air America.

The ambassador said he had authorized the transport of a wounded North Vietnamese at the request of the South Vietnamese government for "humanitarian reasons." He said he did not know six other prisoners would be added to the flight. The photographs show that one of the prisoners was wounded in the leg.

The presence of North Vietnamese troops in the South is a clear-cut violation of the cease-fire agreement. While the photos documented an apparent U.S. violation, they also documented the presence of North Vietnamese forces in the South.

Air America is now under contract to the four-nation International Commission of Control and Supervision, which is supposed to monitor the Vietnam cease-fire and also has contracts with the U.S. Embassy for purely American business, mostly courier trips around South Vietnam.

## UN Approves 3d World Bid

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tem to promote development of developing countries.

The action program to achieve these principles includes a special aid fund under UN auspices, price linkages, monetary reforms, renegotiation of debts and strengthening the economic role of the UN.

Mr. Scall said the economic principles contain "elements which many members of the United Nations, large and small, and on every continent do not endorse. It is a significant political document, but it does not represent unanimity of opinion in this assembly. To label some of these highly controversial conclusions as agreed is not only false, it is self-deceiving."

The United States and other developed countries expressed particular displeasure about a part of the declaration that said any nation has the right of nationalization "suitable to its own situation." The United States said the right of nationalization should be coupled with the duty to pay compensation in accordance with international law.

It also disapproved of a section that called for assistance to liberation movements in areas "under colonial and alien domination." This would presumably include black nationalist movements in the Portuguese colonies of Mozambique, Angola and Portuguese Guinea in Africa.

## Threat to Burn Stolen Paintings

DUBLIN, May 2 (UPI)—A caller claiming to be a member of the gang responsible for the world's biggest robbery told an Irish newspaper today that six or seven of the stolen paintings will be burned unless a \$100,000 (\$250,000) reward is dropped, police said.

Four men and a woman seized 19 paintings, including a Vermeer, a Goya and three Rubens, altogether valued at \$28 million, in a holdup at the Irish country home of South African millionaire Sir Alfred Beit Friday.

A spokesman for the London insurance assessors, which put up the reward Monday, rejected the ultimatum. "The insurers are not prepared to withdraw the award," he said.

## Text of a Nixon Conversation

WASHINGTON, May 2 (NYT).—Following is a transcript, edited and made public by the White House, of a telephone conversation tape recorded in the White House on March 20, 1973, from 7:29 p.m. to 7:43 p.m., between President Nixon—designated as P. for President—and John Dean 3d, then Mr. Nixon's counsel:

P. John Dean, please. Opr. Yes, Mr. President.

P. Hello, D. Yes, Sir. P. You are having rather long days these days, aren't you? I guess we all have. D. I think they will continue to be long. (Material unrelated to Presidential actions deleted.)

D. The other witness they have now subpoenaed—there is a Hoback girl from the Re-election Committee—she was interrogated by Committee staff and counsel as a result of her confidential interviews with the FBI.

P. Humph. D. Alleging that that had been leaked by me to them and then, of course, that was not true. P. That's not true.

D. And the other fellow they are calling is a fellow by the name of Thomas Lombard who is trying to establish a link between Dean and one Lombard did volunteer work for me in my office and did volunteer work for Liddy and at one time he saw Liddy in my office. Big deal. It was purely campaign, you know.

### Questions on Testimony

P. Well, is that what Lombard will testify to, or will he testify to—D. Well, he has written a very lengthy letter to the Committee declining to testify originally and saying this is all I would have to say and it is probably not relevant. I know nothing of Dean and Liddy's connection. P. Right. D. Other than the fact that they—

P. That's not bad then—maybe he will make a pretty good witness. D. He might.

P. What about the Hoback girl? D. The Hoback girl should be broken down. She should come out in tears as a result of the fact that she is virtually lying about one thing and our people will be on the—

P. You mean—do our people know what to ask her? D. Yes they do. Yes they do.

P. Uh, huh. Why is she doing it? Do we know? D. She—P. Disgruntled? Somebody—D. Disgruntled. She has been fairly disgruntled all along. She is a Democrat that worked out there in Finance Committee. She professes a personal loyalty to Maury Stans but that is about the extent of it, any of her loyalty. P. Yeah.

D. I never have figured out how she got in there. [Material unrelated to Presidential action deleted.]

P. They didn't bite the bullet with regard to subpoenaing you? D. No, I don't think there is any chance they are going to do that.

P. That's rather interesting isn't it? Something ought to be made of that.

D. Unless they get—they are taking more evidence on me. Obviously with these other two witnesses, not that I think anything will come out of this. It will just be more—I had a conversation with John Ehrlichman this afternoon before he came down to visit you. I think that one thing that we have to continue to do, and particularly right now is to examine the broadest, broadest implications of this whole thing, and you know, maybe about 30 minutes of just my recitation to you of facts so that you operate from the same

facts that everybody else has. P. Right.

D. I don't think—we have never really done that. It has been sort of bits and pieces. Just paint the whole picture for you, the soft spots, the potential problem areas.

P. Uh, huh.

D. And the like so that when you make judgments you will have all that information.

P. Would you like to do that—when? D. I would think if it's not inconvenient for you, Sir, I would like to sort of draw all my thoughts together and have a—just make some notes to myself so I didn't—

P. Could you do it tomorrow? D. Yes, Sir, Yes, Sir.

P. Uh, huh. Well, then we could probably do it, say, around ten o'clock. D. That would be fine, Sir.

P. Do you just want to do it alone? Want anybody else there? D. I think just—

P. It is better with nobody else there, isn't it? D. Absolutely.

P. Anybody else they are all partisan interest virtually. D. That's right.

P. Right. Fine. The other thing I was going to say just this—just for your own thinking—I still want to see, though I guess you and Dick are still working on your letter and all that sort of thing?

D. We are and we are coming to—the more we work on it the more questions we see—

P. That you don't want to answer, huh? D. That brings problems by answering.

P. And so you are coming up, then, with the idea of just a stone wall then? Is that—D. That's right.

P. Is that what you come down with? D. Stonewall, with lots of noes. And you are always willing to cooperate, but no one is asking us for anything.

P. And they never will, huh? There is no way that you could make even a general statement that I could put out? You understand what I—D. I think we could.

P. See, for example, I was even thinking if you could even talk to Cabinet, the leaders, you know, just orally and say, "I have looked into this, and this is that," so that people get sort of a feeling that—

P. Your own people have got to be reassured. D. Uh, huh.

P. Could you do that? D. Well, I think I can but I don't think you would want to make that decision until we have about a—

Where All the Bodies Are

P. No, I want to know. I want to know where all the bodies are first.

D. And then, once you decide after that, we can program it anyway you want to do it.

P. Yeah. Because I think, for example, you could do it orally, even if you don't want to make the written statement. You could do it orally before the Cabinet, the leaders and the rest. Lay it all out. You see, I would not be present. You just lay it all out and I just—See what I mean?

P. Now that is one thing. The other thing is that I do think there is something to be said for not maybe this complete answer to this fellow, but maybe just a statement to me. My versions are these: bing, bing, bing. That is a possibility. D. Uh, huh.

P. What I mean is we need something to answer somebody, answer things, you know they say "What are you basing this on?" I can say, "Well, my counsel has advised me that"—is that possible or not, or are—

D. Well, you know there is that—and there is always the

FBI report which we have probably not relied upon enough. There is not one scintilla of evidence.

P. I know. But I mean, can't you say that? Or do you want to put it out? D. Ah, it could be said, and it is something we haven't really emphasized. Pat Gray is the only person who has said it and it has really never gotten picked up.

P. How would you do it then? What I mean, isn't that something that you could say? D. You want to publish the FBI report? D. Oh, no, because of our own strictures we are trying to top lace and up—right—

P. But you could say, "I have this and this is that." Fine. See what I am getting at is that, if apart from a statement to the committee or anything else, if you could just make a statement to me that I can use. You know, for internal purposes and to answer questions, etc. D. As we did when you, back in August, made the statement that—

P. That's right. D. And all the things—

Method Discussed

P. You've got to have something where it doesn't appear that I am doing this in, you know, just in a—saying to hell with the Congress and to hell with the people, we are not going to tell you anything because of Executive Privilege. That, they don't understand. But if you say, "No, we are willing to cooperate," and you've made a statement, but make it very incomplete. See that is what I mean. I don't want a, too much in chapter and verse as you did in your letter. I just want just a general—D. An all around statement.

P. That's right. Try just something general. Like "I have checked into this matter. I am categorically, based on my investigation, the following: Halde-man is not involved in this, that and the other thing. Mr. Colson did not do this. Mr. Casper did not do this. Mr. Mohr did not do this." Right down the line, taking the most glaring things. If there are any further questions, please let me know. See? D. Uh, huh. I think we can do that.

P. That is one possibility, and then you could say that such things—and then use the FBI report to the Cabinet and to the leaders. It might just be very salutary. You see our own people have got to have confidence or they are not going to step up and defend us. You see our problem there, don't you?

D. And I think at the same time it would be good to brief these people on what Executive Privilege means, so they can go out and speak about it. Some of them are floundering.

P. And why it is necessary. D. I thought about having someone prepare some material that can be put out by the Congressional people so they can understand, people can understand. It is tremendous to have a piece of paper that they know they can talk from.

P. Pointing out that you are defending the Constitution: responsibility of the separation of powers; and we have to do it. Distinguishing the Adams case; ignoring Flanagan, which is an old case; and we have agreed to but nevertheless—Anybody let think a little about that, but we'll see you at ten o'clock tomorrow. D. Yes, Sir.

P. Fine. D. Alright. Sir. Good night.

P. Take the evening off. I Alright.

## But Refuses to Cite Him for Contempt

## House Panel Rejects Nixon Transcripts

(Continued from Page 1)

"not suggesting any distortion" in the transcripts prepared by the White House—"not at all."

But he told the committee that its own tape experts had been able to "pick up parts of conversations that were marked 'unintelligible' in some of the White House transcripts obtained earlier by the committee.

Mr. Doar raised the issue of the discrepancies as the committee argued into the night about the course it should take in dealing with the President's refusal to comply fully with the subpoena.

The subpoena ordered the President to turn over any tapes, transcripts, dictabelts, notes or memorandums dealing with 42 Watergate-related conversations. Mr. Nixon supplied only the transcripts of 31 of the requested conversations, explaining that the other 11 discussions either had not been recorded or that no recording could be found.

The transcripts that Mr. Doar described as "inaccurate" were those prepared by the White House and provided to the committee either by Mr. Nixon or by a Watergate grand jury.

Mr. Doar said that the committee experts had been able, for instance, to "decipher" portions of a crucial March 31, 1973, conversation between the President and John Dean 3d, the former White House legal counsel. He said that conversation that did not appear on either two transcripts made by the White House and a third prepared by the special Watergate prosecutor had been detected by the committee staff.

Mr. Nixon has offered to let the committee chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., and ranking Republican member, Rep. Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, audit the tapes to verify the accuracy of the transcripts.

Rep. Rodino said last night, however, that he had listened to some of the committee's copies

of the tapes and that he believed "it would be absolutely impossible for me to adequately and fully and responsibly authenticate" the transcripts.

Rep. Rodino read a statement to the committee that said: "The President has not complied with our subpoena. We did not subpoena an edited White House version of partial transcripts of portions of presidential conversations. We did not subpoena a presidential interpretation of what is necessary or relevant for our inquiry. And we did not subpoena a lawyer's argument presented before we have heard any of the evidence."

"We did subpoena specific documents of specific facts of specific relevance to our inquiry," Rep. Rodino went on. "We had hoped and expected the President would comply. The President did not."

Several Republicans objected that the charge was "unfair," as Rep. David Dennis of Indiana stated it, because it made the President appear to be defying the committee on a wide assortment of requested items that the committee did not know for certain even existed.

Rep. Hutchinson pleaded with the committee to follow "the road of discussion, negotiation and reason."

"He said a censure, no matter how mild, could lead only to confrontation, and 'confrontation never works; confrontation produces only stalemate.'"

The letter to the President said: "Dear Mr. President. The committee on the Judiciary has directed me to advise you that it finds that as of 10 a.m. April 30,

you have failed to comply with the committee's subpoena of April 11, 1974." The letter was signed by Rep. Rodino.

Rep. Rodino urged the panel to seek access to the full tapes of the conversations covered in the edited transcripts.

"The President's suggestion that the committee have only transcripts," he said, "is something that I or any member of the committee can explain to the American people. It would only raise questions about its thoroughness, fairness and objectivity of the committee work."

White House: 'Full Story'

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—Asked for reaction to the Judiciary Committee's vote, Mr. Nixon's deputy press secretary Gerald Warren, said the White House feels the President is provided to the committee "a full story of Watergate," as applies to him; and that the committee members have been given "the facts on which they move ahead."

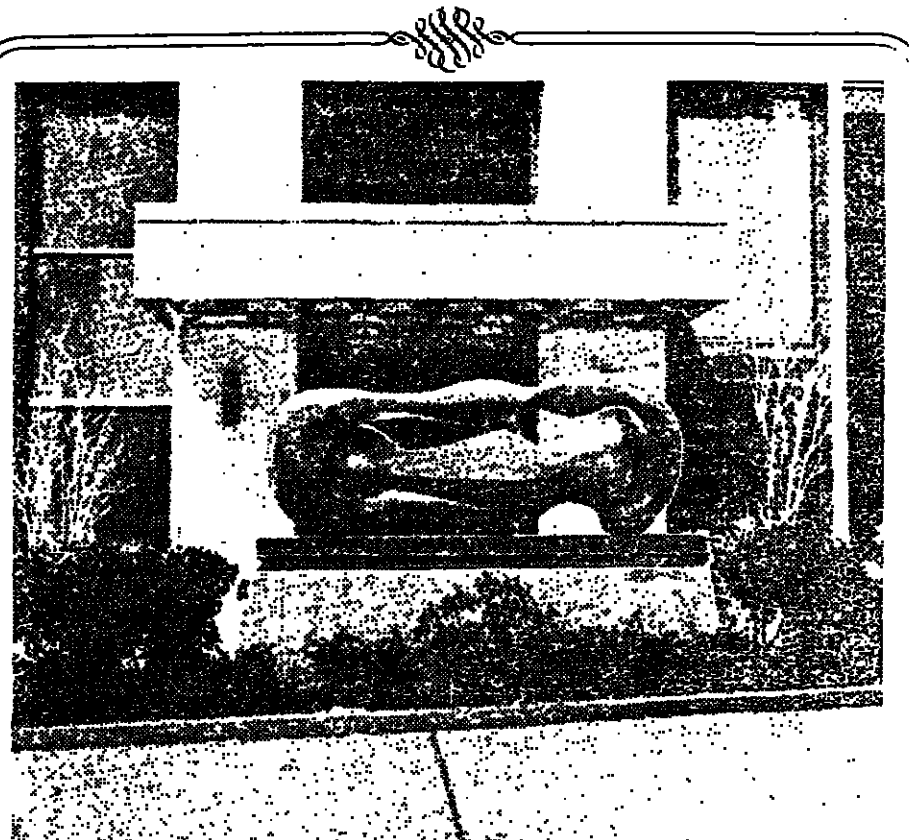
Asked repeatedly if Mr. Nixon might be willing to compromise further to meet committee objections, Mr. Warren said he would not discuss hypothetical situations that "may happen down the line."

Similarly, he would not get into any possible broadening of Mr. Nixon's decision to put a possible review of the edited tapes to Rep. Rodino and Hutchinson.

"We feel we have made a full, fair and responsible effort to the committee," he said.

Asked to specify what White House did to try to describe portions of the transcripts designated as "audible," Mr. Warren said he gave "our best effort" attempt to "pull out every bit of word" and that these went beyond simply raising volume of the recordings.

Gang Profits in Japan  
TOKYO, May 2 (Reuters).—Japanese gangster groups made known profits during 1973 of \$45.7 million, the national police have reported.



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## Reliving His 'First Crisis'

## Nixon, in Watergate Talks, Often Referred to Hiss Case

By Linda Mathews

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The name of Alger Hiss pops up again and again in the transcripts of President Nixon's private Watergate conversations.

The former State Department official, convicted in 1950 of lying to a federal grand jury about leaking secret government documents, may have been relegated to the history books, as far as most people are concerned. But to President Nixon, who won national recognition during the congressional investigation of Hiss, his quarry is still very real.

According to the Watergate transcripts, Mr. Nixon occasionally relives the Hiss battle 25 years later, regaling his young aides with all the details and drawing analogies to Watergate.

Detective Work

On Feb. 28, 1973, as he consulted with John Dean 3d about the Senate Watergate committee's forthcoming hearings, Mr. Nixon suddenly remembered about the Hiss investigation. The President suggested that Dean "go back and read Chapter One of Six Crises," his book on his

up-and-down political career, for further Hiss details.

Reflecting further on the Hiss case in the same conversation, Mr. Nixon compared his detective work with that of the Watergate committee.

"I conducted that investigation with two (characterization omitted) committee investigators—that stupid," he said. "They were tenacious. We got it done."

Mr. Nixon held up the Hiss hearings as an example later in the same meeting as he talked of the need to convince Sen. Howard Baker, Jr. R-Tenn., that the Watergate hearings should be run like a court of law.

"Tell them that is the way Nixon ran the Hiss case," the President said.

The same point was made three weeks later as Mr. Nixon urged his top lieutenants to appeal to Sen. Sam Ervin, Jr. D-N.C., the Watergate committee chairman, to follow formal rules of evidence. "Talk about the Hiss case," the President instructed.

Hiss surfaced again March 27, 1973, during a session about Jeb Magawada's obtaining immunity and turning government witness. Mr. Nixon reflected on the hazards that informers encounter.

Destroyed by a Lie

"Hiss was destroyed because he lied," the President said. "The (White) House was destroyed because he was an informer," he added, referring to the witness who testified that Hiss had passed secret government documents to the Communist underground. Hiss was cited again April 16, 1973, during a final discussion about Dean's resignation as White House counsel and his future Watergate testimony.

Dean said he was "incapable" of lying about what he knew, and the President responded:

"Thank God! Don't ever do it, John. Tell the truth. That is the thing I have told everybody about here. (Expletive omitted). Tell the truth!... That (characterization omitted) Hiss would be free today if he hadn't lied; if he had said, 'Yes, I knew Chambers and, as a young man, I was involved with some Communist activities, but I broke it off a number of years ago.' And Chambers would have dropped it."

"If you are going to lie, you go to jail for the lie rather than the crime. So, believe me, don't ever lie."

Dean's response: "The truth always emerges. It always does."

—Los Angeles Times

## Rather Than Bureaucratic Jargon

## Military Metaphors Abound in Transcripts

By Jacques Leslie

WASHINGTON, May 2.—"We have a little bomb here that we might want to drop," White House counsel John Dean 3d told President Nixon in one of the transcripts of his conversations.

The transcripts quote officials as speaking of "hitting the bullet," of being "bled to death," and of "mine fields down the road."

"This is a war," President Nixon told Dean at one point.

Indeed, the imagery of combat seems to have supplanted much of the bureaucratic phraseology so prevalent in last year's Watergate hearings. Fewer events are said to happen at a "point in time." No one in the conversations strives for his "best recollection" of an occurrence.

Probably because the speakers assumed their conversations never would be made public, language in the transcripts is generally tougher and more direct than that of the Watergate hearings.

Serious Connotations

References to games are still prevalent, but the connotations seem more serious. A year ago James McCord Jr. provoked laughter when he testified publicly that he had been told, "You are not following the game plan."

By contrast, Dean tells the President in a transcript conversation that the White House adviser Charles Colson "is playing hard ball" by demanding money for Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt.

"He wouldn't play hard ball," Dean adds, unless he were confident that he could cause a awful lot of grief."

Sports and war images are sometimes mixed in the transcripts. Mr. Nixon tells former Attorney General John Mitchell on the telephone, "Just don't let this keep you or your colleagues from concentrating on the big game. This thing is just one of those side issues and a month later everybody looks back and wonders what all the shouting was about."

To be sure, officials in the transcripts do not always speak directly, particularly when the subject is unusually sensitive. The Watergate cover-up is called the "button-up" and the "containment situation." A Colson plan to steal documents at the Brookings Institution and then hide the theft with a fire-bombing is called "a second-story job."



This woman was one of the first customers Wednesday at the Government Printing Office in Washington as the transcripts of the White House tapes were offered for sale to the public.

## Nixon Transcript Is Best Seller

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP).—President Nixon's private conversations, published in book form, proved to be a best-seller yesterday as the government's initial 700-volume supply was sold out in three hours.

When the Government Printing Office bookstores opened at 8 a.m., two dozen government employees, lawyers, businessmen, journalists and others were lined up, eager to buy a piece of history hot off the press.

Customers paid \$12.25 for each of the blue-bound, 1,300-page

copies. Some bought as many as 25 volumes for gifts, office libraries and collectors.

The supply had been expected to last all day, but more volumes are being printed, according to GPO spokesman. They hope 5,000 copies will be available in GPO bookstores in 19 cities by next week.

Wellington Lewis, assistant public printer at the GPO, said the White House ordered 2,000 volumes Friday. They were delivered Monday morning. Yesterday, the public got its opportunity.

## Prosecutor's Reply Due Monday

## Hearing Set for Wednesday On Subpoena for Nixon Data

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPI).—Judge John Sirica today set a hearing for Wednesday on President Nixon's attempt to cancel a prosecution subpoena for White House tapes and documents in the Watergate cover-up case.

Mr. Nixon's attorneys prompted the move by filing a motion yesterday to quash the subpoena, which calls for material relating to 64 White House conversations

between June, 1972, and June, 1973.

Judge Sirica said the Watergate special prosecutor's office and any defendants in the cover-up case must reply to the President's motion by 3 p.m. Monday, and Mr. Nixon may reply by Wednesday morning, just before the hearing begins.

Philip Lacovara, counsel to special prosecutor Leon Jaworski, noted that, with the assurance Tuesday of White House transcripts, the President has now released transcripts of 20 of the tapes called for in the prosecution's subpoena.

Mr. Lacovara suggested that in so doing the President waived executive privilege on these 20 tapes and Judge Sirica could rule immediately that those tapes should be turned over.

White House attorney John Mohr replied, however, that Mr. Nixon has waived privilege only to the extent of releasing the edited and unverified transcripts. He said the privilege still is claimed for the tapes themselves.

The prosecutors have argued previously, however, that even verified transcripts would be unsatisfactory as evidence, given the existence of the tapes themselves.

The White House brief yesterday questioned whether many of the subpoenaed conversations would be admissible in a court of law.

"Even a cursory examination of the materials sought reveals that certain requested conversations on their face appear to be inadmissible in a criminal proceeding," the brief said.

If Judge Sirica refuses to grant the White House motion and Mr. Nixon still refuses to comply with the subpoena, the prosecutors are then ready to ask the court to order compliance.

Report on Tape Gap

Meanwhile, two members of the panel of tape recording experts said they would present their report on an 18 1/2-minute gap in one tape to Judge Sirica Saturday. The panel has been studying the cause of the gap since November.

In an interim report in January, the panel said the gap was caused by a process of erasing and re-recording at least five and possibly nine times, but it did not say whether the erasure was deliberate.

## New Volcanic Island Is Rising Near Japan

TOKYO, May 2 (AP).—An infant volcanic island, which was about as large as a football field less than six months ago, has now doubled in size and is still growing, the Maritime Safety Agency said today.

The agency said that the island, located 600 miles south of Tokyo, is still spewing lava. The new land mass has already surpassed in area and height nearby Nishino-Shima (Rosario Island), which was formed many centuries ago. A 30-yard channel separates the two islands.

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## But 'Struck by Tragedy of It All'

## Petersen Defends His Watergate Role

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP).—Declaring "I am not a whore," Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen today defended his conduct of the initial Watergate investigation.

White House-edited transcripts of tape recordings said that Mr. Petersen regularly informed President Nixon about the progress of the investigation and sometimes advised him about ways to deal with top presidential aides implicated in the scandal.

"You newspaper people are disappointed that I'm not a whore! I'm not a whore! I walked through a mine field and came out clean," Mr. Petersen exclaimed to reporters who appeared at his office requesting an interview.

The transcripts portray Mr. Petersen as a dedicated prosecutor but determined to keep the scandal away from Mr. Nixon personally because he was convinced that Mr. Nixon was not involved.

Petersen Summaries

The transcripts included tape recordings of several conversations in which Mr. Petersen summarized for Mr. Nixon the grand jury proceedings in April, 1973.

Asked why he did so, Mr. Petersen said, "We thought he had a right to know."

On April 17, 1973, three days after former White House counsel John Dean took his story to the Watergate prosecutors, Mr. Petersen met Mr. Nixon in the White House. According to the transcripts, Mr. Nixon made a major point to the prosecutor—that anything Dean knew he probably knew alone.

The transcripts also quote Dean as saying, in response to a Nixon question, that Mr. Petersen was a "soldier."

## Longshoremen Halt Strike on West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2 (AP).—The longshoremen's union agreed to end a one-day strike by 12,000 members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, which reached last night between the union and the Pacific Maritime Association. Further talks were scheduled today.

Mr. Haldeman made his request in the form of a discovery motion filed today in U.S. District Court, where he and six other former White House and Nixon campaign advisers are accused of attempting to cover up the Watergate scandal.

Mr. Haldeman's request was not limited to conversations about Watergate but would include all conversations with the President.

"He kept me informed," Dean is quoted as saying. "He told me when we had problems, where we had problems, and the like. He believes in you and he believes in this administration. I don't think he has done anything improper, but he did make sure that the investigation was narrowed down to the very, very fine criminal thing, which was a break for us."

The transcripts disclosed that Mr. Nixon at one point discussed adding Mr. Petersen, chief of the Justice Department's crime investigation, to the White House staff to handle the Watergate investigation.

Mr. Petersen said that the proposal was never mentioned to him in connection with the Watergate case.

But he revealed that it had been presented to him in an off-hand way during the subsequent investigation of former Vice-President Spiro Agnew.

He said the idea was broached "by an overworked lawyer" after an argument. He declined to identify the lawyer. Asked if it was White House attorney Fred Buzhardt, who played a key role in the Agnew negotiations, Mr. Petersen shook his head but said he did not mean to indicate yes or no.

"I didn't take it seriously. I never pursued it," Mr. Petersen added.

He turned aside questions about whether he agreed with Mr. Nixon's insistence on retaining authority to decide whether Dean should be granted immunity from prosecution in exchange for his testimony.

## Haldeman Asks To Inspect Tapes

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP).—Former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman has demanded the right to inspect and test original recordings of every conversation he had with President Nixon.

Mr. Haldeman made his request in the form of a discovery motion filed today in U.S. District Court, where he and six other former White House and Nixon campaign advisers are accused of attempting to cover up the Watergate scandal.

Mr. Haldeman's request was not limited to conversations about Watergate but would include all conversations with the President.

He cited his testimony before the Senate Watergate committee. He also said he agreed with Assistant U.S. Attorney Earl Silbert, who said recently that investigators considered Dean cooperative with their probe early in the investigation while Dean was involved in covering it up.

Mr. Silbert testified that there was no reason to believe otherwise at the time.

Mr. Petersen insisted throughout the brief interview that he felt he could not talk about the transcripts at any length because he felt bound by U.S. District Judge John Sirica's instructions that those involved should avoid public comment.

He said further that for him to discuss his personal views would give them the added weight of his office and he felt that would be improper.

Asked for his perception of the President after examining the White House transcripts, Mr. Petersen stood silent for a moment, solemnly shaking his head. "What does that mean? It means I'm struck by the tragedy of it all," he replied.

## Northrop Aides Fined For Gift to Nixon Unit

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP).—The Northrop Corp., a major government contractor, and two of its senior officials pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court yesterday to making illegal contributions to President Nixon's Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President.

The corporation and Thomas Jones, its board chairman and chief executive officer, were fined \$5,000 each. James Allen, Northrop's vice-president, was fined \$1,000.

## European Unit Probes Alleged U.K. Torture

STAVANGER, Norway, May 2 (Reuters).—An inquiry into alleged torture of Irish prisoners at internment camps in Northern Ireland heard evidence from three unnamed British witnesses when it opened here today.

The hearing is being held by the European Commission of Human Rights. Officials of the commission would not disclose the names of the three witnesses nor any details of what went on at the inquiry behind closed doors today.

## Agnew Barred By Court From Practicing Law

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 2 (AP).—Former Vice-President Spiro Agnew was ordered barred today from the practice of law by the Maryland Court of Appeals.

Agnew resigned as Vice-President in October after pleading no contest to income tax evasion. The plea has the legal status of a conviction on the charge.

"To do other than disbar the respondent in this case... would constitute a travesty of our responsibility," the seven-judge court said. The ruling affirmed a recommendation made in January by a three-judge circuit court panel.

## Iraq Reopens Post On Turk Border

DIYARBAKIR, Turkey, May 2 (Reuters).—Iraq today reopened its border post on the Turkish frontier for the first time since fighting between Iraqi government forces and Kurdish rebels broke out in March.

A 2,000-man armored force of government troops, supported by 2,500 Kurdish mercenaries, recaptured the post on Tuesday, after it had been in rebel hands for seven weeks.

The Voice of Kurdistan, the rebel radio monitored in eastern Turkey, reported that fighting was continuing elsewhere in northern Iraq. The radio accused the Iraqi Air Force of killing 68 Kurdish civilians in two raids and said the rebels had blown up a natural gas pipeline near Urgan.

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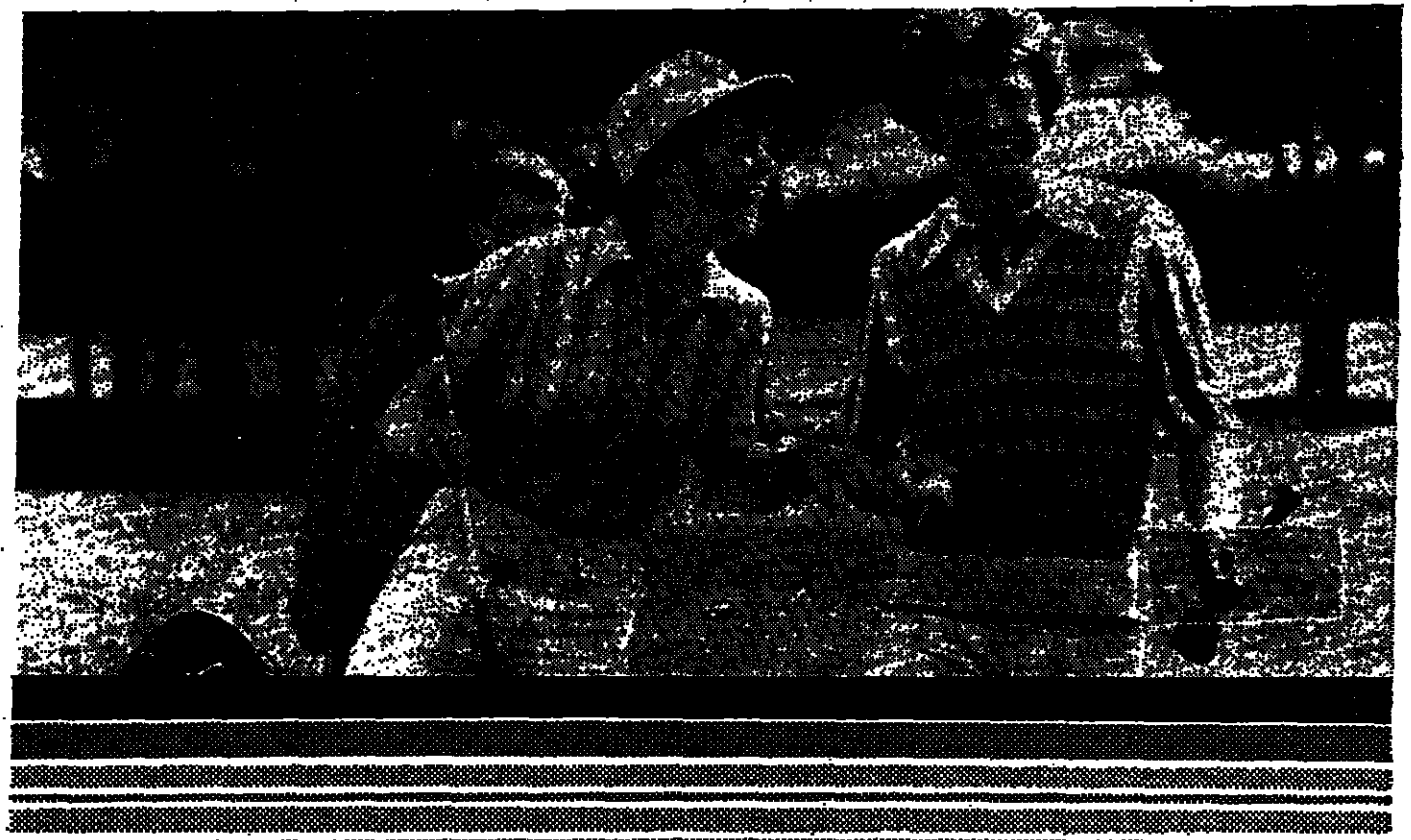
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## French Left Candidate Is Crowd-Pleaser

## Barnstorming Mitterrand Is a Slick Political Performer

By Jonathan C. Randal

DIJON, France, May 2 (UPI).—A third François Mitterrand commenced Tuesday night with nearly 7,000 admirers in another of the lay masses the candidate of the united left has conducted in the last two weeks to enhance his presidential ambitions.

The 57-year-old Socialist leader at times seemed to race through his set speech, telescoping words and losing listeners who drifted away from the vast cow barn of a meeting hall, which was not designed with acoustics in mind.

Yet, for the local faithful in this eastern French city, which has not elected a leftist candidate to national office since the late Gen. Charles de Gaulle took power in 1958, it was a moving performance.

## Vatican Defends Its Divorce Stand

VATICAN CITY, May 2 (UPI).—The Vatican today defended the intervention of the Catholic Church in the referendum on divorce as "legitimate and a duty."

The referendum vote will be May 12-13.

The Vatican radio launched a broadside against politicians who oppose the attempt to repeal the divorce law and who imply that the church is indifferent to, or is even secretly in favor of, the three-year-old measure.

Several top church leaders have spoken publicly on the issue, including Giuseppe Cardinal Siri, Archbishop of Genoa, who warned in an Easter Sunday sermon that a vote against repealing the divorce law might put a Christian in danger of going to hell.

didate—Mr. Mitterrand put on a dazzling display of histrionics honed in dozens of performances he has given throughout the country.

His intricate use of hands—now cupped, now pointing, now leaning on the front of the podium—combined with a practiced debater's sense of timing and a well-timed voice, left little doubt that Mr. Mitterrand's long years in the National Assembly have made him into one of France's most forceful public speakers.

Not without a hint of demagoguery which often is the mark of a crowd-pleaser, Mr. Mitterrand led his mainly working-class audience through his now favorite exercise of holding Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, his main rival, responsible for the country's ills.

Gaullist Candidate Jacques Chaban-Delmas's name was rarely mentioned—perhaps normal in view of the former prime minister's rapidly eroding public-opinion poll ratings. Mr. Mitterrand drew sustained applause when he suggested that he might receive more than half the vote on Sunday and win outright. If no candidate receives more than half, a runoff will be held between the top two on May 19.

Mr. Mitterrand was at his best as a wordsmith, pouncing on what he claimed were errors made by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in the finance minister's long stewardship.

Recalling that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing once denounced floating exchange rates as monetary LSD, Mr. Mitterrand noted that the franc has been floating since January and accused his rival of "taking us to Katmandu."

Tearing his seemingly hapless Gaullist foe, he feigned forgetting the name of Prime Minister Pierre Messmer, whose halfhearted effort to force Mr. Chaban-Delmas out of the race scarcely added to his or his



François Mitterrand

party's reputation. "Our prime minister," Mr. Mitterrand said, "now who is it?" as the crowd roared approval.

In pursuing his major campaign theme that the finance minister had reduced the other ministries to "colonies," Mr. Mitterrand did not quarrel with France's unquestioned record of economic growth.

Rather he criticized how the wealth had been shared and, in a series of often snide remarks, asked: "Who pays for growth?"

A list.

He listed the farmers, bedeviled by falling prices; small businessmen forced into bankruptcy in increasing numbers; repatriated settlers from North Africa, still awaiting indemnities promised more than a decade ago; immigrant workers living in "intolerable" conditions; the elderly, surviving on a pittance; holders of government savings accounts, receiving 6 percent interest when

borrowing rates normally run at 12 percent or more and inflation is running at about 18 percent.

But in perhaps an understandable effort to attract the vital fringe Centrist voters he needs to win, Mr. Mitterrand went no further than pledging allegiance to otherwise unexplained "fundamental options" of the controversial joint election program signed in 1972 by the Socialists, Communists and a dissident Centrist group.

This reluctance to accept total identification with the Communist party—a sentiment the Communists have accepted with good grace, at least in public—led Mr. Mitterrand to justify his course as "collectivism," one of the many euphemisms for Communism employed in the French political vocabulary.

Collectivism, he insisted, had been practiced by early Christian communities and did not mean that he was going to confiscate everyone's private property if he became president.

Middle-Class Fears

Also in an effort to calm middle-class fears, Mr. Mitterrand argued that his victory would insure serene labor relations. "We are in a position to maintain social peace," he insisted, "because we can discuss among ourselves and make each other understand the sacrifices we must make."

If the Gaullist-dominated coalition had been guilty of "confiscating" the nation's wealth for a tiny minority, Mr. Mitterrand argued, its other cardinal sins—corruption, "unbridled" and "unjustified" contempt for the nation's republican institutions.

"They cut the country in two," he intoned to wild cheering, castigating his adversaries for suggesting that the left, once in power, would constitute an intolerable "hell" for Frenchmen.

He concluded what he termed a "joyous" refutation by paraphrasing Mao Tse-tung. "Power does not come out of a gun—but it may be in your hands."

When Mr. Mitterrand ended his hour-long speech he distributed a dozen red roses—the Socialist party symbol—and turned to leave the podium. The crowd began singing the Marseillaise, Mr. Mitterrand returned and stood at attention.

Only when the national anthem was finished did he rush away and the militant Communists sing the Internationale, their fists clenched in their traditional party salute.

## Survey Records New Strength For Mitterrand

PARIS, May 2 (AP).—Leftist presidential candidate François Mitterrand showed increased strength in an opinion poll yesterday, presaging a close election with moderate Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Mitterrand, the candidate of the Socialist and Communist parties, was trailing by only 2 percent—49 to 51—behind the finance minister in voters' intentions about the pair's expected runoff ballot for the presidency. The first ballot is Sunday, the second, limited to two candidates, is May 19.

The poll, taken for the Paris daily Le Figaro, showed former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the official Gaullist candidate, slipping further behind Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

The poll gave Mr. Mitterrand 44 percent of Sunday's vote, up two points in a week; Mr. Giscard d'Estaing 51 percent, a gain of three, and Mr. Chaban-Delmas 17 percent, a drop of seven points.

## Athens Relaxes Arabs' Sentences

ATHENS, May 2 (UPI).—Two Arab commandos who had been sentenced to death for a bloody attack at Athens Airport had their death sentences commuted Tuesday.

Their lawyer, Kostas Stefanakis, said "Now that their death sentences are off, their exploitation could be quickly arranged if some country asked for them. For the moment, I do not know of any such request being made."

Shafik Arid, 22, and Talaal Kantoun, 22, were found guilty in January of killing five and injuring 48 persons during a machine-gun and grenade attack at the airport Aug. 5. Their death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment.

## U.S. Woman Is Given 3 Years in Gem Loss

MONTE CARLO, May 2 (AP).—An American woman was sentenced to three years in prison today by a Monaco court for stealing a diamond said to be worth \$27,000 francs (about \$107,000) from Cartier's here.

The court also fined Doris Payne, 44, 5,000 francs. Mrs. Payne, who told the court she was a resident of Cleveland, had pleaded not guilty. The diamond, more than 10 carats, was stolen on Nov. 27. It was not recovered.



YOUNG MAN ON THE MOVE—Gary Harper introduced roller skates to his job as a stock boy at the Hennepin County General Hospital warehouse in Minneapolis three months ago. His boss, who was skeptical at first, says Harper now does work of two.

## \$500 Million Annually

## Pet Owners Spending More As New Products Flood U.S.

By Charles Hillinger

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Since the first of the year, 700 female dogs in California have been fitted with a contraceptive device.

It is a new product, the one that drew the most attention from 3,000 veterinarians at a recent convention here.

Keeping the nation's 28,000 doctors of veterinary medicine in medical and cosmetic supplies is a \$500-million annual business.

The silicone contraceptive device is but one of hundreds of new items on the market for an industry that is five times as big as it was 10 years ago. Many of the nation's leading pharmaceutical houses—Upjohn, Norden, Squibb and others—have created large pet drug divisions in recent years.

One firm features a bone-shaped line of therapeutic medications. "Chewable vegetable-based tablets are getting to be more and more popular with dogs and cats," a spokesman for another company said. "People may prefer cherry and orange-flavored medicine, but dogs and cats prefer pills with an alfalfa taste."

Bad Breath, Too

Some dogs, like some humans, are notorious for bad breath or gassy conditions. There are tablets on the market for dogs ("one or two after each feeding") to alleviate both conditions. Priced about four cents a tablet.

There is a cream rinse guaranteed to eliminate tangles in dogs' long hair.

There are tablets for dogs with coughing problems, pills for dogs with diarrhea and a product to relieve dogs that itch.

Diet Problems

There are diet foods for dogs and cats with heart conditions, kidney ailments, allergies and diabetes. There are special diets for pregnant dogs and cats.

Disc Problems

On Antonio Maria Cardoso, a narrow street in the old part of Lisbon, stands the massive stone headquarters of what, until last Thursday, was Portugal's political police. It was from her window overlooking the building, some years ago, that the Brazilian ambassador's wife saw a man flung out of a third-floor office onto some electric wires, where he died, though not immediately.

The ambassador protested and was withdrawn.

Although it is still universally known as the PIDE—an acronym in Portuguese for its old title, International Police for State Defense—the organization several years ago got a new name, General Directorate of Security.

But to the Portuguese, the name PIDE remains the symbol of what they endured until last week and what they have been celebrating ever since then. Their fear and loathing of the organization, borne for so long, accounts for the dramatic sense of release during the last week, and also for the bitter pursuit of its agents by crowds in all parts of the country.

Private Pride

To the agents themselves, who lived in a private camaraderie of their own, the name PIDE was a badge of defiant pride. After Marcello Caetano succeeded Antonio de Oliveira Salazar as premier and tried to soften the image by changing the name, one young prisoner was brutally beaten and then told, "This is so you can tell everyone that the PIDE is still the PIDE."

About a third of the secret

Natalie Parks, president of K-9 Cart Co., a Pennsylvania firm manufacturing carts for paralyzed dogs, said, "Deafhounds are our best customers. Deafhounds are particularly prone to disc problems."

The Canine Shield Insurance Agency, underwritten by Lloyds of London, sells dog health insurance.

"A policy costs the dog owner \$35 a year," Leonard Holzman, Canine's president, said. "It's like Blue Cross and Blue Shield, only strictly for dogs."

And there is the line of "mother's-milk substitute" featured by the Borden Co. for orphaned animals.

"Mother's milk varies widely in nutritional composition from species to species," a Borden representative explained. "When a mother cannot suckle her young, a substitute must be found or the offspring may die."

No matter what kind of pet a person has, Borden has a substitute. Even for mouse milk.

© Los Angeles Times.

## Portugal's Junta Proclaims Amnesty for Army Deserters

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, May 2.—The junta today proclaimed an amnesty for thousands of Portuguese Army deserters who fled abroad to avoid military service in colonial wars in Africa.

The junta said any men who report to their military units within 15 days of returning to Portugal will not be charged with deserting.

The decree added that any soldiers serving in penal units for desertion will be returned at once to normal military service.

A military spokesman was unable to give the exact number of deserters who have fled abroad. But he said it was several thousand.

A spokesman for the junta said the army is continuing to round up secret police agents of the former dictatorship and other rightist extremists and is unearthing more hidden arms stores.

The junta, its hand strengthened by a mammoth May Day demonstration of popular support, also continued its "clean-up" of the overthrown administration of Premier Marcello Caetano.

It has already ousted provincial governors, university heads, senior civil servants and a high-ranking military officers identified with the Caetano government.

The junta has pledged to set up a civilian provisional government within two weeks.

Visit by U.S. Envoy

The junta's leader, Gen. Antonio de Spínola, today had his first visit from a foreign ambassador since taking power—the U.S. envoy, Stuart Nash Scott.

A junta spokesman said they met for 30 minutes at the general's headquarters but gave no details of what was discussed.

It was thought likely, however, that they touched on issues such as American investment in Portugal and possible renewal of an agreement giving the U.S. Air Force special facilities in the Portuguese Azores Islands—in addition to the general question of Portugal's membership in NATO.

The Azores agreement expired in February. Negotiations had already begun on a renewal.

The ousted Portuguese government was understood to have been pressing Washington's chief negotiator, Ambassador—of Large

Sanctions on Rhodesia

THE HAGUE, May 2 (UPI).—The Netherlands announced a tightening of its United Nations-ordered sanctions against Rhodesia today, including the ending of the KLM Royal Dutch Airlines involvement in taking tourists to the white-ruled African country.

Piet Kooymans, state secretary in the Foreign Ministry, told the lower house of parliament that KLM had undertaken to "stop the involvement immediately."

He said that the government also was asking several Dutch banks about their relations with countries in Southern Africa.

Other Agents

It is likely that other agents will continue to be used. The army is taking over political surveillance, and the impression given so far is that the junta will try to use the technical experience of those agents who have kept their reputation relatively clean. In addition, it has announced that a reorganized civilian political police will continue to assist the army in Africa.

The secret police was an organization whose pervasiveness, harshness and rigidity visibly shaped the fearful character of Portuguese society over the last 40 years.

In addition to the regular agents, the PIDE employed thousands of informers in schools, factories, government offices and far less obvious places.

Operated Abroad

The PIDE operated abroad as well as inside the country, and the members of every Portuguese exile community of any size has been aware of agents among them. Their most notorious operation outside Portugal was the murder in 1965 of the exiled opposition leader Humberto Delgado, who was kidnapped or lured across the border from Spain.

Though this operation was successful, its clumsiness infuriated the Spanish authorities, who were deeply embarrassed by it. One

Robert McCloskey, for more cash in return for letting the U.S. Air Force use the Azores base. Under the last accord, the United States gave a \$36-million grant to help Portugal's development program.

Soares Visits U.K.

The leader of Portugal's Socialists, Mario Soares, went to London today for talks with Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan. Later the Foreign Office announced Britain's recognition of the new Portuguese regime.

This evening, Mr. Soares arrived in Paris for talks with French Socialist leader François Mitterrand, a candidate in the presidential elections. The two will meet tomorrow. Mr. Soares will also visit Belgium and the Netherlands on his tour.

China Provides Armed Forces New Uniforms

PEKING, May 3 (Reuters).—China's armed forces are getting a new look for the first time in nearly 10 years.

Until today, all three arms of the armed forces were dressed alike in uniforms of tunics and trousers, often rather baggy, the only difference being in color.

Yesterday, members of the Chinese Navy were seen in Peking streets for the first time in a more traditional seafaring outfit of round white cap, striped blue T-shirt, pale blue neckerchief and dark blue trousers.

Also for the first time yesterday, some women members of the land-based army were seen in skirts, instead of the usual shapeless trousers.

Senator Attacks Pentagon Plans For New Missile

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPI).—Sen. Thomas McIntyre, D-N.H., a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has attacked Pentagon plans for a new fleet of "silo-killer" missiles.

In a speech at a meeting of industry specialists on military research, Sen. McIntyre yesterday chided Defense Secretary James Schlesinger for giving "mere lip service" in support of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union.

Aides said Sen. McIntyre, who heads the Research and Development subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee, intended the speech as the first public round of a battle with Mr. Schlesinger and the Pentagon over the new warheads.

Portuguese Army Protects Secret Police

LISBON, May 2 (NYT).—"They have done everything intelligently," a young woman said in a bookstore, speaking of the Portuguese junta. "The only thing I blame them for is that they did not tear fingerprints out of those men they took from Antonio Maria Cardoso, those men who have been tearing out our fingerprints for 40 years."

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About a third of the secret

of the agents who crossed into Spain used a passport that had been lost by a Pakistani in Lisbon several years earlier. On the Portuguese-Spanish border a name like Washed Kungum Miput was bound to attract attention.

The secret police organization was a closed community. Daughters of agents married sons of agents, and all the group would go to the same places on vacation. Many agents seemed genuinely to believe that they were fighting the forces of evil, in which they lumped Communism, liberalism and the nationalist forces of the Third World.

Austrian Parties Pick Candidates For Presidency

VIENNA, May 2 (Reuters).—Austria's two main parties have selected their candidates for a presidential election in June that will mean a nationwide test of strength for the ruling Socialists.

The Socialists made their expected choice of Foreign Minister Rudolf Kirchschläger. The opposition People's party executive, in an apparent last-minute change of plan, nominated Mayor Alois Lagger of Innsbruck instead of former Vice-Chancellor Herman Wirth.

The election will be on June 23, almost two months after the death of President Franz Jonas, a Socialist.

The Socialists, now led by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, have provided Austria with all four presidents since the war. They are hoping to halt a series of recent reverses in provincial elections by presenting a candidate with strong appeal to the middle-of-the-road voters.

Soviet Seaman Dies

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2 (AP).—A Soviet seaman died today aboard a fishing vessel 70 miles off the California coast. The U.S. Coast Guard said the seaman had been critically ill and died as a helicopter was preparing to take him to San Francisco for medical treatment.

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## 'Growth Industry' of Its Day 2 U.S. Economists Challenge Traditional View of Slavery

By Soma S. Golden

NEW YORK, May 2 (NYT).—More than a century after the Civil War ended slavery in the United States, a book written by two economists has stirred up an unusually heated scholarly debate over the institution and its effects on black Americans.

With high-speed computers, mountains of data, textbook theories and fancy mathematics, the economists have invaded the territory of historians, the traditional arbiters of what slavery was and was not. And the historians, a group with little internal cohesion, are uncertain just how to respond.

Although the dispute has been building for years, it burst into full force this week with publication of "Time on the Cross," a two-volume analysis of slave history by economists Robert Fogel and Stanley Engerman, both professors at Rochester University, both quasi-historians and both skilled mathematicians.

Prof. Fogel and Prof. Engerman have slashed their way through the history books of slavery, leaving almost nothing behind them intact. With a mixture of intellectual delight and academic challenge, they attacked one after another the traditional views of the Old South and came up with tenets of their own, among them the following:

- Slavery was not a dying, profitless business. But the "growth industry of its day," as Prof. Fogel puts it.
- Slave agriculture was not backward and inefficient, but about 35 percent more efficient than "free" farming.
- Slaves were not lazy, incompetent workers. They were tough team laborers, more efficient than their white counterparts.
- Slave families were not generally torn apart by wicked white traders selling them "down the river." Instead, slaveholders had an economic incentive to keep the family unit together and to keep worker morale high.
- Slave women were not used on stud farms to breed new slaves, nor were they typically forced to bed with slaveholders. Indeed, slave women generally abstained from sexual activity before marriage.
- Slaves were not worked to exhaustion. Instead, they were relatively well fed, housed and clothed because of their key part in the production process.

**Breaking Icons**  
On and on it goes for 458 pages, ringing with the sound of breaking icons. The book, which is divided into a volume for lay readers and one for technicians, gathers for the first time the fruits of 18 years of labor by the authors and other cliometricians, the self-styled New Economic Historians, who have tried to wed Clio, the muse of history, to mathematics. It is a merger that has raised both cheer and havoc among historians.

"Time on the Cross" has raised hackles among blacks and sociologists who doubt the value of

playing the numbers game on a problem that was primarily psychological. Some economists also say the authors have drawn conclusions not justified by the data.

Cliometricians are a special species of econometrician—a common form of modern economist. Cliometricians typically use economic theory plus computers, data and powerful tools of statistical inference to figure out from the past what lies ahead for the future. Cliometricians turn the technique around and try instead to calculate what economic activity was really like in the good old days.

### Interim Report

The authors said the book— which sums up research on the lives of about 250,000 slaves—represents only an "interim report" on work they still intend to do with the data now on computer tapes—data pulled together from slave-market sales records, census schedules and probate and plantation records.

There is enough in the first two volumes, however, to keep the experts at one another's throats for years. While a leading Southern historian, Yale University's Vann Woodward, praised the book as a "turning point" in slave studies, another major slave historian, Kenneth Stampp, of the University of California at Berkeley, criticized the book's use of statistical averages to describe a slave world of great diversity.

Few black scholars seemed willing to speak about the book yet.

However, Kenneth Clark, a black sociologist, tangled with Prof. Fogel in an emotional debate on the "Today" television show this week. Prof. Clark called the methodology "curious" and proceeded to blast the authors for painting slavery "as a benign form of oppression."

### Professor Chagrined

Prof. Fogel, an energetic man who bubbles with enthusiasm for his work and who for 25 years has been wed to a black woman, seemed visibly chagrined by the attack.

He concedes that one of his nightmare fantasies is a headline that says "Fogel Favors Slavery." Although the statistics seem to show that slavery was an efficient business arrangement, Prof. Fogel insists that slavery was "a completely unredeeming system."

Still, he argues, it is time to try to set black history straight. Prof. Woodward of Yale seems to agree.

"The traditional historian," he said, "relies heavily on individual experiences—which are also true but could misrepresent the overall picture. For a historian, deeply engaged in the slaves' plight—as most are—there is a tendency to pick out examples of the horrible experiences of individual slaves and to emphasize them."

This technique, according to the cliometricians, has buried much of the truth of slavery beneath layers of mythology.



FLYING HIGH—Thirty-two sky divers tried to link hands in a recent jump near Tampa, Fla., and 29 managed to do so for three seconds, claiming a world record.

## India Arrests 700 Railroad Union Aides

NEW DELHI, May 2 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government today arrested more than 700 union officials in a bid to avert a rail strike it says will cripple the country as much as "a defeat in war."

The arrests, made under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, represented the first major crackdown on labor since Mrs. Gandhi took office eight years ago.

Violent strikes, some of which led to clashes with police, broke out in different parts of the country after news spread of the pre-dawn arrests and the death of a Bombay union leader, V.R. Athalgil, who suffered a heart attack after being taken into custody.

The railroad minister, L.N. Mishra, told Parliament the arrests were necessary because the leaders were inciting violence and making plans for a strike next Wednesday, although negotiations for a settlement were under way.

But the initial reaction from the unions was to break off negotiations and go ahead with plans for the strike.

More than 100 unions and associations represent the 1.7 million railroad workers. The unions are divided into two federations, one headed by Socialist leader George Fernandes, who was arrested, and the other affiliated with the ruling Congress party.

All those arrested, according to initial reports, belonged to Mr. Fernandes's federation, which claims a membership of 600,000.

The key issues blocking a settlement have been the unions' demands for an approximately 70 percent wage hike—some unskilled laborers earn 140 rupees (about \$77) monthly—and payment of an annual bonus equivalent to a month's salary. The government, which runs the railroads, says it lacks funds to meet the demands.

## Spy in Brandt Office Known as Hard Worker

By Joe Alex Martin Jr.  
Bonn, Germany (AP).—A German spy who worked in the office of German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was known as a hard worker.



Guenter Guillaume

He is a shifty man who works in Bonn's intelligence service. He is a hard worker, a man who does not need to be told to do a job. He is a man who is not afraid to take on a challenge.

Mr. Guillaume was known to German officials as a hard worker. He was a man who was not afraid to take on a challenge. He was a man who was not afraid to take on a challenge.

### Seat of Power

It was the seat of power, the seat of power, the seat of power. It was the seat of power, the seat of power, the seat of power. It was the seat of power, the seat of power, the seat of power.

How did Mr. Guillaume do it? He was a hard worker, a man who does not need to be told to do a job. He is a man who is not afraid to take on a challenge.

The answer is simple. He was a hard worker, a man who does not need to be told to do a job. He is a man who is not afraid to take on a challenge.

documentation on the case put together by the German intelligence service.

Guillaume is the typical representative of a new generation of East German agents, who in the 1950s slipped into the federal republic disguised as refugees.

### Long-Term Investment

This new agent is a long-term investment. Mr. Guillaume, who was arrested last week, has said only that he is a captain in the East German Army and "I ask you to respect my oath as an officer."

He was sent to the West in 1950. Under most humble circumstances, he began to build a new life here, like any other refugee.

Before long, he was working his way up in the party's Frankfurt organization. He soon achieved his reputation as a tireless worker, but few gave him high marks for intellectual brilliance. The call came in 1970 to go to Bonn.

It is accepted that he gave East Germany the fullest information about Bonn's negotiating positions on various East-West treaties. It is still not clear whether he was able, from his desk in Mr. Brandt's office, to get intelligence information on Western agents in East Germany.

### Political Connections

There has never been a spy so closely tied into the political side of a West German government. There was an East German agent named Erich Helbig, who worked for eight years in the chancellor's office under Konrad Adenauer, but he did not have Mr. Guillaume's political connections.

The Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, an agency charged with state security, once estimated that there were 15,000 active spies in the country. No one challenged the figure.

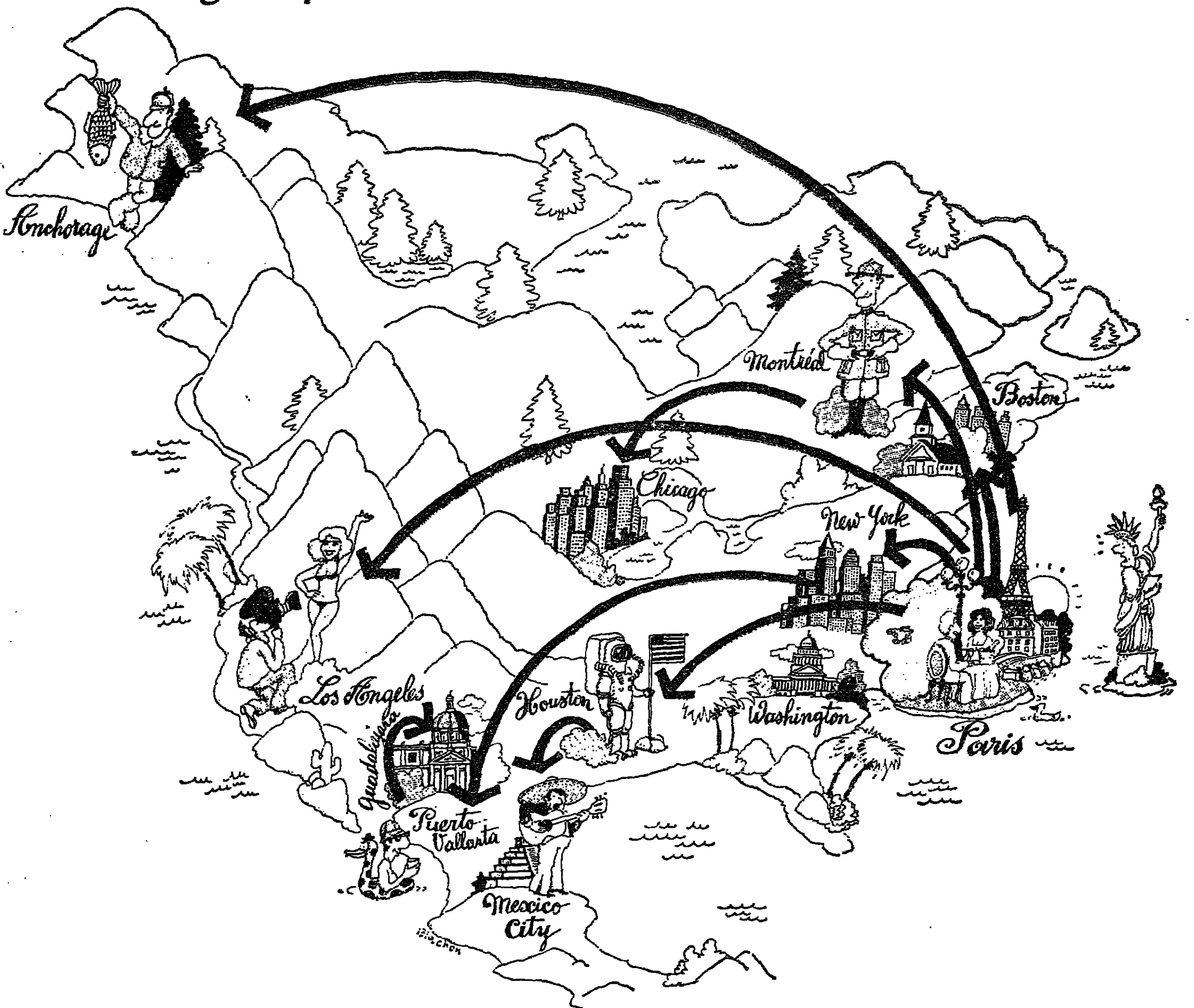
About 80 percent of these spies are said to be working for East Germany. In 1972, 48 persons were sentenced here on espionage charges, and 42 of them allegedly had worked for East Germany.

If a spy is caught, there is a good chance he will get away with a minimal prison sentence. Spies are often exchanged for political prisoners in East Germany. And enemy agents are even allowed to remain in West Germany after their exposure and can apply for pensions.

As a Bonn counterintelligence expert put it: "There could still be 100 other Guillaumes in Bonn, and they could be in any or every party."

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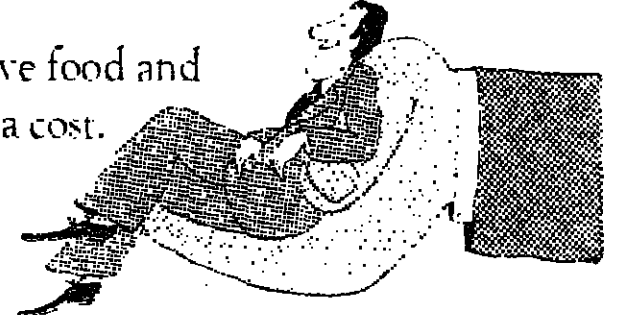
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## Start With the Transcripts

The sharp division within the House Judiciary Committee over the proper reaction to Mr. Nixon's response to the committee's subpoena may constitute a tactical success for the President. But it also illustrates how a really serious study of White House involvement in Watergate can be impeded by concentrating on what is missing in the way of possible evidence instead of—initially, at least—on what is available. Rep. Wiley Mayne, R-Iowa, made a sensible suggestion: the transcripts contained "a tremendous amount of information we've never had before," and that should be "digested" before the committee took any action based on it.

This takes time, and Watergate has already consumed so much time, and diverted so much official energy, that it has become enormously expensive to the nation. But Anatole France, in his parody of the Dreyfus case, pointed out how damaging a vast accumulation of evidence, and irrelevancies disguised as evidence, and forgeries purporting to be evidence, can become when it is stored away. It can overflow the filing cabinets and smother the accumulators.

There has been a notion that the White House tapes would give simple answers to the question of the extent to which President Nixon was directly responsible for illegal acts by his agents, or for the ensuing efforts to cover them up. The transcripts do not provide that answer in any direct way—but neither do they rule out, absolutely, such a responsibility. Rather, they testify to a

climate in the White House in which Watergate and the cover-up became possible. Perhaps somewhere in a missing tape or an "unintelligible" remark something more specific is still concealed. But a careful study of the available transcripts can still provide the basis for considered judgments, and exploration in detail of the gaps that exist. And that is a more reasonable manner of approaching the solemn issues in this tangled case than additional blanket subpoenas.

There is also the very knotty question of the committee's powers under the Constitution and its ability to enforce the powers it claims. To make the President's refusal to give full compliance to the committee subpoena an article in an impeachment is, of course, possible. But then the constitutional and political question arises as to whether Congress, which unquestionably has the right and the power to impeach, is acting wisely, and with a proper regard to precedent, in making its rules too sweeping. That was one of the reasons the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson has been condemned by history: It was largely based on Johnson's refusal to comply with bad congressional statutes, passed with the specific purpose of hemming him in. The House Judiciary Committee subpoena and the Tenure of Office Act (which led to Andrew Johnson's impeachment) are by no means the same, but Congress would be wise to avoid even the appearance of similarity by sitting what it has before it insists on more.

## Path to Peace in Africa

Gen. Antonio de Spínola's plan for giving Portugal's African territories self-government inside a federation with the mother country could be a halfway house on the road to full independence for Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau. The similarity of the federation idea to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's French community concept of the 1950s is striking; the parallel could also be instructive.

In the plebiscite that created Gen. de Gaulle's Fifth French Republic in 1958, all of France's black African territories except Guinea—which opted for immediate independence—voted for autonomy within the French community, with France handling their defense and foreign relations. In little more than two years, however, every one of them had negotiated full independence with De Gaulle's blessing, while retaining close economic, fiscal and defense ties with Paris.

Obviously struck by the De Gaulle example in trying to figure out a way to extricate Portugal honorably from the costly morass of its African wars, Spínola also proposes that his federation of four "equal states" should leave Lisbon responsible for foreign affairs, defense and finance. He says "self-determination should not be confused with independence"; he will not even contemplate independence at present.

African liberation movement who now reject his federation would find it that in the existing African political climate, self-determination would lead inexorably to independence. The general will also discover that the sooner Portugal begins serious negotiations with these leaders the better will be its chances of preserving valuable links with the territories when they do become independent, even though they may not wish to be tied too tightly to Lisbon as some of the old French colonies still are to France.

"We must continue in Africa, certainly," wrote Spínola in the book that helped provoke the overthrow of Portugal's authoritarian government and elevate him to power. "But not by force of arms nor by the subjection of Africans nor by the upholding of myths against which the world is fighting." On their side, for the leaders of the liberation movements to reject negotiations with such a man in the hope of achieving immediate total victory would be to waste lives and risk military intervention from South Africa.

A just and peaceful way out is on the horizon in the Portuguese African territories—if the Portuguese and the Africans have the patience, flexibility and good sense to take it.

What both Gen. Spínola and leaders of the

### International Opinion

#### Nixon and Watergate

The Nixon speech was a desperate move of a President who finds the water has reached his neck, for whom attack can be the only defense.... It is obviously the most daring and riskiest attempt by Nixon in his entire career to keep himself above water.... Anyone who reads the extracts must doubt he can succeed.

—From the *Stuttgarter Zeitung* (Stuttgart).

It is not clear on what the optimism of the [Nixon] lawyers is based, definitely not on the released texts. The optimistic remark by Nixon's press chief that the release of the tapes means the end of Watergate is premature. At most, it means the beginning of the last episode.

—From the *Algemeen Dagblad* (Rotterdam).

Once again Mr. Nixon has spoken to the nation and once again has failed to convince. The massive volume of transcripts of his tape-recorded conversations at the White House, delivered to the House Judiciary Committee, is but the latest, though far the most extensive, in a succession of attempts by the President to clear his name in the Watergate affair and bring the whole nightmare to an end. Each new revelation, dragged out into the light of day by his accusers, seems to put the President in deeper travail. It will take a little time, no doubt, for the transcripts to be sifted and studied, but it is already evident from the first reactions in Washington that the new material raises

more questions than it answers about the President's role in the investigation into Watergate. The incompleteness of the transcripts, the gaps and ellipses, will intensify congressional demands to hear the tapes themselves. And so the pressure for further disclosures will go on.

—From the *Times* (London).

#### Italy's Economy

The Italian decision to impose direct controls on imports is the latest indication of the strains which the massive oil price increases of last year are inflicting on the world's money system. For the moment, the Italians will almost certainly not be copied by any other major country.... The measures probably will not have a dramatic effect on the volume of imports into Italy, but they will make it less certain that the world will weather the oil crisis without precipitating an international trade recession.... Not only may the Italian measures be the first hint of an international epidemic of "beggar-my-neighbor" trade policies, they may create yet another rift in the tattered Common Market....

—From the *Guardian* (London).

It was inevitable that Italy would have to take steps to act directly to curb its big payments deficit. That said, however, the Italian move remains open to criticism for the way in which it was carried out. It is of course in conflict with the rules of GATT, and is an extremely dangerous precedent....

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

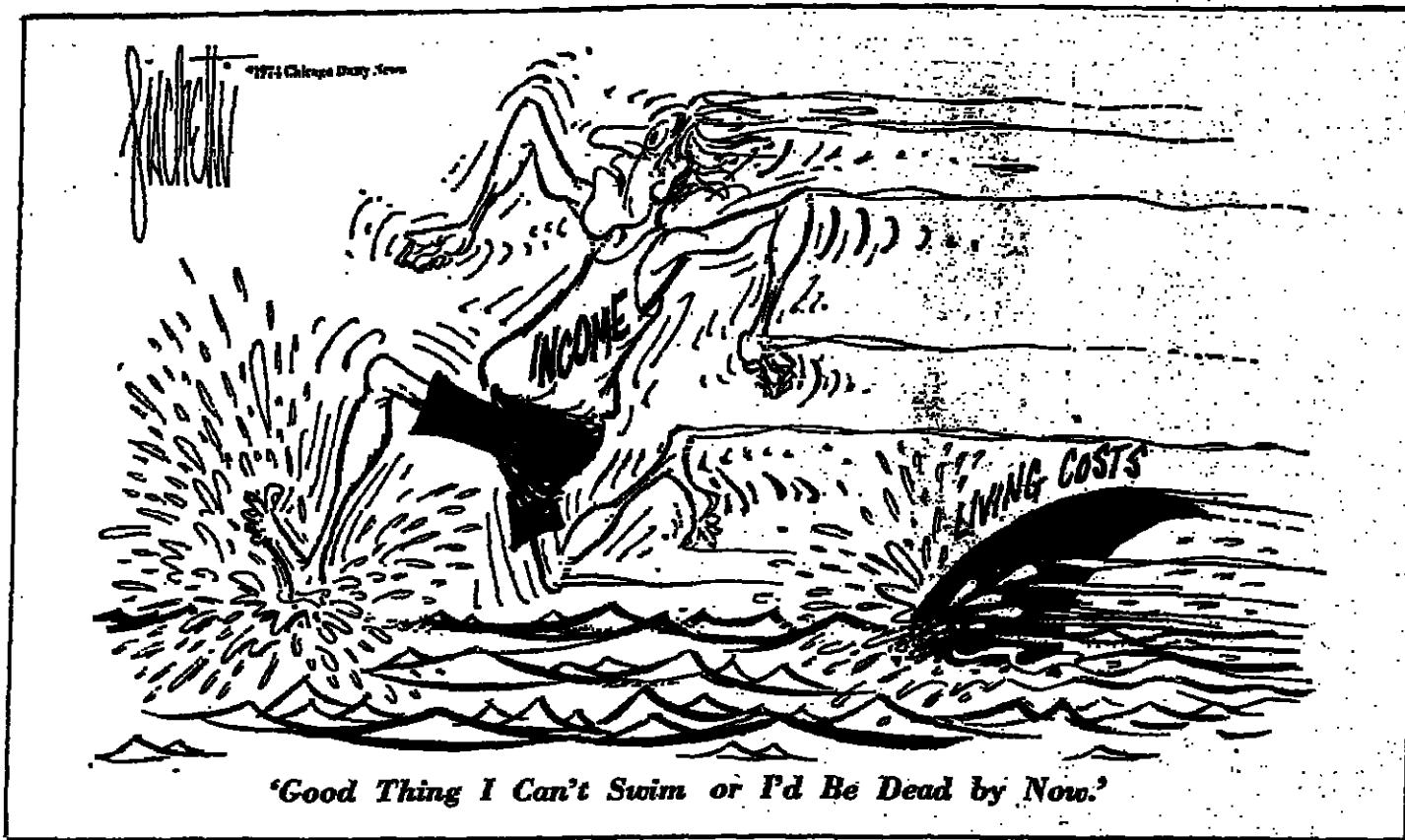
May 3, 1899

MANILA—With regard to the further negotiations for peace which were entered upon yesterday, the Filipino lawyer, Col. Argüelles, and two aides-de-camp were before Gen. Otis who differed slightly from their original request. But it now seems certain that the Filipino Congress will decree a peace of some sort, because it is evident that the people desire it.

#### Fifty Years Ago

May 3, 1924

LONDON—What to do with \$190 million worth of Confederate States of America bonds stored in a safe deposit vault here for the last 40 years was a question discussed by bondholders yesterday at a meeting in the City. There were frequent suggestions that in the debt-funding negotiations with the United States, Stanley Baldwin should put forward the claims of these bondholders.



## The Labyrinthine Search for European Security

By Alan Tillier

GENEVA—Every morning at 10:30 the diplomats from West and East arrive at the European Free Trade Association building here and exchange pleasantries over coffee and cakes before the start of another day of negotiations on achieving concrete steps toward détente in Europe.

The word "negotiations" is between brackets deliberately because the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, now in its eighth month, has become a thicket of brackets—the likes of which has never been seen before even in this capital of wretched diplomacy. Practically every suggestion or amendment here is immediately divided into bracketed compartments. It has proved the only way to overcome Soviet stubbornness and give the impression of movement.

According to even the revised schedule, this second stage of the conference should now be drawing toward the end of its work of drafting resolutions. The timetable was that Brezhnev, Nixon and other heads of government would gather in Helsinki in July to sign the final documents heralding a new era in Europe.

### Mood Shifts

The Helsinki stage now looks unlikely before September. The reason is that amiable conversation ends once the coffee cups are drained in the Geneva delegates bar. The same friendly Russian-East European way has been telling his Western counterpart: "Be patient... give a little more... we will be forthcoming later," becomes a dogged hard-liner once seated at the conference table.

The aim of the Western nations, which include the United States and Canada, seems to be to use these "brackets" because each pair of them represents a restriction or a qualification of a clear-cut accord. One bitter Western delegate commented: "The Russians are fighting over every word that comes out from the brackets. I would guess by now that we have used up every single printer's mark in Geneva."

The brackets represent points at issue and are put in after an unsuccessful attempt has been made to weld a Western text to an Eastern one. One American expert explained: "We get some work done this way for the brackets enable us to move on before coming back. The brackets are useful if there is something in a draft text that someone doesn't like at all. 'Put it in brackets,' someone always says. 'Because, the expert's added parenthetically, are also used to take care of small, awkward alternatives, the 'ands' and the 'buts.'"

A certain amount of this goes on at any intricate international conference, but the security and cooperation conference has beaten all records by a long shot.

One of the points at issue is the length of prior warning of major military maneuvers—the NATO countries want 60 days notice that Warsaw Pact forces are moving around and are prepared to give a similar guarantee. The European neutrals say only 30 days is necessary while the Russians think five days' warning is sufficient.

### Border Zones

This so-called "confidence building measure" is linked to what constitutes a major military maneuver—one division or more, say the West Germans; at least four, reply the Russians, meaning one could keep silent about shifts of anything under 40,000 or 70,000 troops. Then there is the question of whether the whole of Europe should be included or just the border zones. No one denies that these are basic matters of national interest, but it is still somewhat ridiculous that eight months of talk have led to one 114-word text in which only four words are not bracketed.

The most optimistic remark any Western delegate would make after the conference resumed last week was: "We are looking forward." The comment referred to a small breakthrough on increasing the distribution of Western newspapers in the Communist countries. More frequent comments made after another week of talk were "disappointing."

and "discouraging." Some progress has been made on a text concerning meetings between members of divided families, but one West German described as "disturbing" the Soviet attitude over family reunification and the high cost of exit visas which Moscow wants to impose.

British, West German and Italy have been trying to put some teeth into proposals for the free flow of people and information. They want to facilitate cross-border marriages and travel in general, publish an East-West magazine and have more joint TV programs. The West has tentatively agreed on several of these matters. And on the last evening before the Easter recess the West agreed with the Russians on a text concerning "the inviolability of frontiers" which a delighted Pravda called a step of "exceptional significance."

Moscow's main aim in pushing this conference has been just that—acceptance by the West of the postwar lines in Europe. The Western nations, particularly West Germany, want a reference to "peaceful changes" of boundaries written in later, thus keeping alive the possibility of German reunification.

With the stumbling block of the frontier question removed, the West hoped that the conference would make further progress in the section devoted to "cooperation in humanitarian

fields." Hopes rose a bit higher when the seven Warsaw Pact leaders stated after their mid-April summit that they were interested in cooperation as well as security.

So far no new instructions have been given East bloc delegations in Geneva. They don't want to be pinned down on details. They want to come closer, complained one delegate from an EEC country. This can be seen for example when the British insist that people who apply to leave a country should not be discriminated against or lose their jobs, should their request be turned down.

There is continued Soviet insistence on "principles," introductory statements full of "key" words like "noninterference, sovereignty, local laws and customs" which the Western delegates feel will empty what follows of any real meaning.

One delegate commented: "The trick is to find some kind of language which does not negate what has been agreed yet which gives the Russians the protection they seek."

The British view is that the conference may be witnessing another display of traditional Soviet negotiating technique, leaving the crunch to the end in the hope of winning big concessions in a last-minute, quick trade-off.

The West Germans who want

those words "peaceful change" added to one of the conference's 10 guiding principles—by backbones of the eventual charter—seemed dismayed that only three principles have been agreed to so far. "It will take at least another 35 meetings just to take care of these principles and they had been virtually settled, or so we thought, at the first stage in Helsinki," said one West German diplomat.

Yet it was this same West German who saw hope despite the cursory, routine reference to the conference following the Kissinger-Gromyko meeting in Geneva this week. The Middle East shooting and the SALT talks deadlock took precedence in that meeting.

The man from Bonn said: "I believe the Russians are serious when they say they want to improve the situation in Europe, and their handling of Sobchenko is a sign they are changing. But they want to do it autonomously and not under pressure after a conference. Even if they are ready to accept more freedom they feel they must have control."

The Russians wanted this conference wrapped up by last Christmas. Four months later only a quarter of the work has been completed. One Swiss, in a rare flash of humor, quipped: "I've just seen a whole sentence without brackets."

## High Crimes and Misdemeanors

By Anthony Lewis

"Don't you think you have to handle Hunt's financial situation down a corner?" the money-raiser and adviser: "I would certainly keep that cover for whatever it is worth." Or casually remarking that he knows where \$1 million could be raised, "but the question is who the hell would handle it." And then agreeing that John Mitchell

is to be told that an assistant, Earl (Bud) Krogh, is unhappy at having perjured himself over the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. His reaction is: "Bud should just say it was a question of national security." (Krogh at first did so, but then he repented and said he realized that he had been false to democracy and law.)

The most depressing passage, or most frightening, may be one on March 21 in which the President, Haldeman and Dean work up among themselves a "national security" rationale to explain away the Ellsberg burglary if Howard Hunt should talk. In his speech to the nation this week Nixon suggested that paying off Hunt might have been justified to keep him from disclosing "national security" matters. But the March 21 transcript makes clear that the only secret involved was the raid on Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

The March 21 tape is the heart of the matter. Richard Nixon has achievements to his credit and individual kindnesses. But I doubt that any fair-minded person could read even the edited transcript of that one conversation, stripped of nasty words and personal characterizations, without feeling that there is an ugly strain in the man's character.

**Letters**

**Kennedy's Image**

The image of Sen. Edward Kennedy, as a courageous prophet of truth, suffered a deep crack at Moscow.

He should have known better, of course, than to attempt to sound out the students at Moscow University on anything, but having angered the audience when he asked whether they thought that in the Soviet Union more or less money should be spent on defense, he appeared a meek young man as he retreated, saying he "was only seeking the views of the Russians on the matter."

More important was his pandering to the wishful thinking of the American voter when he met Brezhnev and expressed "the deep commitment of their two countries to maintaining peace, and bringing the arms race under firm control," when it has already become more than apparent that Brezhnev is leading us down the garden path and we are being lulled into refraining from exercising any restraints on Russian expansionism.

**Persuasive**

And more: That tape is persuasive evidence that the President obstructed justice. Whatever Nixon knew before, he knew then that Jeb Magruder and Earl Krogh and probably others had committed crimes, and he did not tell his officials at the Justice Department and FBI—not until Dean and Magruder began talking themselves. Again, Nixon's words about Howard Hunt's immediate demand for money add up to a yes, and \$75,000 was paid.

The strange thing about this week in Watergate is that it began so well for Nixon. First there was the acquittal of John Mitchell and Maurice Stans. Then there was the President's speech, very likely the most effective he has ever made. Listening to his explanation of what was about to be disclosed, one wondered why he had not disclosed it long ago.

In manner as well as matter,

defendants, expressing repeated interest in a Cuban "cover" for the money-raiser and advising: "I would certainly keep that cover for whatever it is worth." Or casually remarking that he knows where \$1 million could be raised, "but the question is who the hell would handle it." And then agreeing that John Mitchell

is to be told that an assistant, Earl (Bud) Krogh, is unhappy at having perjured himself over the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. His reaction is: "Bud should just say it was a question of national security." (Krogh at first did so, but then he repented and said he realized that he had been false to democracy and law.)

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disclosure, when it came, quickly began to erode belief.

Even of the subpoenaed tapes were missing. The editing was not even a "Stennis compromise": No independent party vouched for the transcripts. No experts would be allowed to check tape gaps marked "unintelligible." The President's staff had spent months editing these transcripts, but the House Judiciary Committee leaders would not be permitted to have staff help in checking them against the tapes. In disputes with Nixon, he is entitled to counsel, but not the other side.

Even more significant was the indication that, after this, the White House would give no more evidence to anyone. The week was nothing on TV, the daily case, the Howard Hughes money—and would mean letting a President limit the grounds of his own impeachment.

Then there was the media blitz. In imitation of "Alice in Wonderland," we had the defense's closing argument first, the evidence after: James St. Clair's tendentious account of the transcript was given to the press long before the transcript themselves. Key Republicans were also approached before the fact, and television programs lined up. Television gives any President great advantages. Nixon, using that power to the full, obviously hoped to impress at least on the public mind that words could never undo, facts never overtake.

But Watergate is not like that. The public has shown again and again that it will not be diverted from the real issues. Nor can Congress avoid its duty to pass judgment. What matters is the facts—the facts of what Richard Nixon has done.

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## Dean's Value As a Witness Still Viable

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON—The stunning acquittal by the Mitchell-Stans jury, while lifting flagging spirits at the embattled White House, falls far short of what the Nixon camp hopes it will accomplish: The destruction of John W. Dean 3d as star prosecution witness.

In both congressional impeachment proceedings and the Watergate cover-up trials, Dean has assets he lacked in the New York trial of ex-cabinet members John Mitchell and Maurice Stans. Whereas Dean's association with the Vesco case was tangential and his testimony uncorroborated, his involvement in the Watergate conspiracy is intimate and his accusations at least partially supported by tape recordings and other witnesses. What's more, the message from the Manhattan trial to special prosecutor Leon Jaworski is clear: Dean must be presented to future juries with far more care.

In short, White House reports of Dean's death as a reliable witness are greatly exaggerated. Indeed, the fact that John Dean lives promises intensified assaults on him based on the Mitchell-Stans acquittal. Vice-President Ford's immediate assertion that the verdict "severely eroded" Dean's credibility sets the tone for the rising assault.

### Not Conclusive

The Mitchell-Stans case was never viewed in legal circles here as a conclusive test of Dean's credibility. The U.S. attorney's office in New York brought the Mitchell-Stans indictment a year ago despite pleas for caution from Washington counterparts, then conducting the Watergate investigation. Elliot Richardson as attorney general was always leery about the case.

Lacking documentary evidence, the prosecution relied on witness—Bradford Cook, ousted chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and discredited New Jersey politician Harry Sears—who proved to be disasters on the stand. Dean, playing only a minor role in the Vesco affair, could not be safe for inadequate key government witnesses.

Nevertheless, the Mitchell-Stans defense lawyers did undercut Dean's credibility with the jury. By describing him as a confessed felon who was now talking solely to buy a lighter sentence, the Mitchell-Stans lawyers established the model defense for accused Watergate conspirators.

Dean's friends believe the New York prosecution inadequately prepared the jury for his testimony and hope Jaworski will take note. Such preparation would present Dean as a man who could have weathered the storm and he denied everything and joined fellow Nixon henchmen in non-cooperation but instead invited a prison term to break the conspiracy. Dean's decision to go secretly to the U.S. prosecutor came two weeks before he first feared the White House had marked him as the Watergate scapegoat.

But such a gliding of Dean must be restricted to the courtroom, thanks to gag rules imposed by federal judges John Sirica and Gerhard Gesell. On Feb. 15, Gesell tongue-lashed Jaworski for his televised defense of Dean, and Sirica ordered him off TV talk shows. Thus, while government officials from the President and Vice-President on down can assault Dean, the prosecutors cannot defend him.

### Intensify Attack

Long before juries are empaneled in Watergate cover-up cases, however, Dean's credibility will be tested in the House impeachment proceedings. Consequently, the attack by the White House propaganda machine on Dean's credibility will intensify, based on the Mitchell-Stans verdict.

A rare public defense, not only of Dean's credibility but his role in history, was made last week in the University of Oklahoma Law Day lecture by Robert C. McCandless, formerly Dean's co-counsel. "Had he not come forward, leaving aside motives, America's democratic process and our precious civil liberties would today be in grave peril without his decision to testify, and without the prosecutors being able to use that testimony as a grappling hook to break the wall of the cover-up and conspiracy," said McCandless.

McCandless is no objective source, but he correctly defined Dean's crucial role in breaking the scandal. As such, Dean remains the major threat to the President in a form scarcely diminished by the "not guilty" verdict in New York.







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International Currency Rates		Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks	
1 U.S. dollar =	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 British pound =	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 French franc =	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 German mark =	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Japanese yen =	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Swiss franc =	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Canadian dollar =	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Australian dollar =	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 New Zealand dollar =	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Hong Kong dollar =	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Singapore dollar =	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Taiwan dollar =	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 South Korean won =	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Indian rupee =	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Pakistani rupee =	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Bangladeshi taka =	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Sri Lankan rupee =	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Nepalese rupee =	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Thai baht =	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Malaysian ringgit =	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Indonesian rupiah =	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Philippine peso =	1.00	1.00	1.00
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Toronto Dominion Bank Western American Bank (Europe) Limited

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**EEC Said to Weigh Aid to Italy**

PARIS, May 2.—Dismayed by Italy's shock decision to set strong controls on imports, Common Market countries were reported today to be considering an offer of financial aid to Italy in return for the withdrawal of the import restriction plan.

The plan, announced yesterday, is due to go into effect May 7. Rome is to publish details of the scheme tomorrow.

Reliable sources in Bonn reported the possibility of offering financial aid to Italy. They noted, however, that important problems must be cleared up before the offer can be made.

The purpose of the credit would be to avoid the unpleasant trade and political consequences of the import control program, under which Italian imports

will have to make an interest-free six-month deposit equivalent to 50 percent of the value of imports. Only certain undefined "prime materials" would be exempt.

**Considerable Anxiety**

The program, designed to bolster Italy's deteriorating payments balance, has caused considerable anxiety among Italy's trading partners and is seen generally as the worst blow to EEC unity since France dropped out of the EEC currency bloc on Jan. 19.

It is assumed in Bonn that the main burden of the aid would fall on Germany. However, Bonn has solid trade reasons for wanting Italy to withdraw its import controls. In 1973, Italy was the world's third-largest importer of

German goods, after France and the United States, accounting for 8.4 percent of total German exports.

In Rome, the Treasury Ministry said in an informal note circulated today that the import curbs were established in answer to EEC pressure on Italy to improve its balance of payments.

A month ago, the note said, the EEC monetary committee "invited" Italy to improve its balance of payments, arrest the export of capital, reduce domestic demand and limit the expansion of the monetary base.

The curbs are "aimed at meeting all these problems," the note added.

The tone of the note seemed to indicate a certain amount of unhappiness among Italian officials about the generally negative reaction abroad to the import curbs.

It was also disclosed today that Italy has exhausted its \$1.8 billion short-term credit facility arranged by the EEC.

A spokesman for Bank of Italy governor Guido Carli said the credit had been withdrawn within the past few weeks.

The spokesman said that other credits remain in effect, so far virtually untouched.

In March, these credits amounted to a \$3-billion credit line with the United States, \$500 million each with France and West Germany, \$250 million with Switzerland and convertible paper valued at \$1.5 billion, for a total of \$5.75 billion.

In addition, Italy holds 2,550 tons of gold. Its value at the official rate of \$420 an ounce is \$3.46 billion. At \$160 an ounce, closer to market values, the stocks are worth \$13.13 billion.

Bankers in London privately expressed concern recently that Italy's credit rating is not strong. The Italian central bank, largely to counter private capital exports, has encouraged state concerns to borrow heavily on the Euro-market.

These "compensatory" loans have totaled well over \$5 billion in the past 15 months according to central bank figures.

In recent months, however, the trade deficit has become so serious, due to rises in both volume and price for such key imports as crude oil, metals and foodstuffs, that this loan system could no longer keep the payments in surplus.

Emilio Colombo, the Italian Minister of the Treasury, will report to the Common Market executive commission tomorrow on the import restrictions.

In Geneva, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade council will meet tomorrow to discuss the measure.

Informed sources said the meeting is being convened with unusual speed, reflecting the seriousness with which GATT and its member states view the measures.

A major concern among some GATT delegations is that other European countries with balance of payments problems caused by massive oil price increases might follow Italy's example and resort to protectionist measures.

This would be bound to affect adversely preparations for long-term negotiations to liberalize world trade due to open under GATT auspices later this year, the sources added.

**Most Pay More Than 20% Of Their Salary for Food**

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP).—Only three major industrialized nations—the United States, Australia and Denmark—can boast that food costs their citizens less than 20 percent of after-tax income.

By contrast, some countries report percentages above 30 percent. Sweden and Finland are in that category, and Italy and Japan are similarly distributed.

Based on U.S. Agriculture Department figures compiled last September, a sirloin steak cost \$4.04 in Denmark but only 69 cents in Argentina. In the United States the price was \$2.29.

In Britain, where one-quarter of take-home pay goes for food, a pound of butter sold for only 51 cents, compared with 95 cents in the United States.

If you lived in Japan, where the cost of food absorbs between one-quarter and one-third of after-tax income, you would have paid \$12.53 a pound for a sirloin steak.

Americans might benefit from relative bargains at the food counters, but of equal importance is the fact that their incomes are higher than in any of the other industrial nations. That, of course, serves to lower the percentage needed for food.

**Export Credit Parley Set**

BRUSSELS, May 2 (AP-DJ).—Officials of the U.S. Treasury and Export-Import Bank will meet with Common Market commission officials in Brussels Monday for preliminary discussions on an EEC-proposed gentlemen's agreement on harmonizing export credit conditions to avoid competitive outbidding, sources reported today.

The U.S. group will include Jack Bennett, a Treasury under secretary, and Alex McCullough, a director of the Export-Import Bank.

The EEC proposes to bring export credit interest rates in line with general trends of credit granted by major exporting countries. It is seeking agreement on minimum interest rates and on maximum durations of credits for commercial export credits.

Informants said that should

the talks with the United States indicate that agreement is possible, Japan and other industrialized countries may be invited to join in the talks.

EEC officials are understood to be in the process of putting the final touches to their proposal this week. Small details still need to be ironed out, sources added.

But broadly, the EEC suggests that official financing of commercial export credits should not be made available at a rate below 7 percent. The duration of credits should be limited to 18 or 12 years for developing countries, 8 1/2 years for state trading (Communist) countries and five years for industrial countries.

The EEC envisages that lower rates and longer duration periods can be granted in case of "proven direct competition."

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Payout on Failed U.S. Bank Seen**

The U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. believes that it will pay off somewhere between one-third and two-thirds of the claims of foreign banks against the failed U.S. National Bank in San Diego. The bank was run by C. Arnold Smith, who currently has cases pending against him alleging violations of the tax and securities laws. U.S. National Bank had about \$91 million worth of outstanding liabilities to foreign banks when it was closed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

**Japanese TV Deliveries Fall**

Japanese domestic deliveries of color television sets in March fell 44 percent from February and were 68 percent below the year-ago level at 147,000 units, the Electronic Machinery Association reports. The fall was due to price rises in January and a growing feeling among consumers of the need to economize, the association says. However, March color TV exports rose 62 percent from a year ago to 266,000 units as a result of a massive export drive as manufacturers sought to make up for declining domestic demand, the association says. Inventories rose to \$59,000 sets, 32 percent higher than in March 1973.

**Ford Revises Shutdown Schedule**

Ford Motor Co. is revising its previously announced schedule of assembly plant shutdowns following the announcement that Bendix Corp. had reached a tentative agreement with the union at its key brake plant. Ford says that working on the assumption that the brake plant resumes production Friday, it would not suspend production at five assembly plants this week and

workers at three additional plants would return to work Thursday. Ford adds that it expects all plants will be back to work by Monday.

**Audi NSU May Suffer Loss**

Audi NSU Auto Union AG may suffer a loss in 1974 due to increased costs and the poor sales situation, chairman Werner Schmidt says. Volume sales are expected to fall by between 15 and 20 percent from last year's 410,000, while personnel costs will probably rise 20 percent and materials costs 10 percent, Mr. Schmidt says. The 6 percent price increase in March will not cover increased costs and an unavoidable increase in exports as a percentage of total sales will adversely affect earnings because of present currency parities, he adds. Only in the United States market is an increase in volume sales expected.

**Several Firms Eye Avis Acquisition**

International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. has received inquiries concerning possible acquisition of its Avis Inc. subsidiary from a number of companies, including Thos. Cook & Son Ltd. An ITT spokesman says the inquiries were received by investment bankers acting on behalf of ITT. He did not name any other companies who might be interested in acquiring ITT's 52 percent stock interest in Avis. The other 48 percent of Avis stock is held by the public. American Express Co. recently offered about \$150 million in cash for Avis but withdrew its bid for the car-rental and leasing concern several weeks later. Thos. Cook & Son is engaged in travel services and travelers' cheques, among other activities. A spokesman for the British company declined comment on whether Cook would be interested in acquiring Avis.

**To Decrease Its Dependence on U.S.****Canada Seeking Trade Accord With EEC**

By Douglas Ramsey

BRUSSELS, May 2 (WP).—Canada has formally petitioned the European Economic Community for a comprehensive trade agreement to establish closer economic and political cooperation, official European sources here have disclosed.

European officials were surprised by Canada's decision to

seek a trade agreement. The alternative, favored privately by several Europeans, would have been a mutual "declaration of principles" similar to the one proposed by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to guide relations between Europe and the United States.

An aide-memoire was sent last week by Ottawa to the nine Common Market member countries as well as the EEC executive commission, which is the sole EEC agency empowered to negotiate trade pacts of any sort.

**Secret Letter**

The letter has remained top secret, but reportedly stresses Canada's desire to develop its economic and political ties with Europe as an alternative to dependence on the United States.

The Canadian request comes after months of high-level talks with European authorities on the feasibility of a declaration of principles between the EEC and Canada.

The EEC proposed, in a letter sent to Canadian authorities last November, that Ottawa decide whether such a political charter would be in order. In his formal reply, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau reportedly placed emphasis on the need to cast a concrete foundation of economic cooperation rather than venture into vague statements of good intentions.

Despite giving top priority to a "concrete" trade pact, one European official says, the aide-memoire does not preclude much closer political cooperation. For instance, Ottawa suggests that regular cabinet-level meetings be held to iron out political differences.

But the same official points out that Canada is not asking for prior consultations on major policy issues. This is in contrast to Kissinger's recent insistence that Europe regularly consult with the United States on major policies in which Washington's interests may be at stake.

**Would Be Unprecedented**

The Canadian request also surprised European officials because a trade agreement with Canada would be unprecedented. Despite a network of aid, trade and technical pacts with over 60 countries, the Common Market has no comprehensive trade agreement with any major industrialized country.

Negotiations with Japan in 1972 came to a standstill because of Tokyo's belief that Europe wanted too much freedom to cut imports from Japan.

In trade terms, Canada is the second-largest exporter to the Common Market after the United States, and Europe is the second-largest supplier to Canada, also after the United States. In 1973 Canadian exports to the nine EEC countries totaled about \$6 billion.

Since Britain joined the Common Market in 1973, Canada has shown great interest in improving its relations with the EEC. Canada is a major exporter of wheat and paper to Europe, and is threatened by the much higher import taxes imposed by the Common Market. Canadian exporters had had virtually duty-free access to Britain.

**Japan Exports Up 59 Percent During April**

TOKYO, May 2 (AP-DJ).—Japan's exports sharply increased last month, to \$4,344 billion on a licensed basis, up 59 percent from a year earlier, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today.

Compared with March 1974, however, the ministry said, the April figure represented a drop of \$300 million, or 6.2 percent.

It said exports of steel materials rose 81 percent over April 1973, ships 88 percent and automobiles 43 percent.

Meanwhile, the Bank of Japan announced that the United States was the top customer for Japanese products, with exports worth \$993 million, up 12 percent.

The shorter note will be issued May 15 and mature June 30, 1976, while the longer one will be issued May 15 and mature Aug. 15, 1993, although it may be called at any time after May 15, 1984.

The auction of the four-year, three-month note will be held May 7 and the auction of the 25 1/2-month note will be held May 15.

Mr. Volcker told newsmen that the government is in a relatively comfortable cash position and will therefore pay off about \$1.5 billion.

**Steel Prices Raised in U.S. As Government Lifts Controls**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 2 (AP).—U.S. Steel Corp., the nation's largest steel producer, joined others in the industry today and announced price increases that were less than predicted before government price controls were lifted.

U.S. Steel said it would raise prices on its full product line by an average of 5.7 percent, effective tomorrow. It gave no further breakdown of the increases.

Industry observers had predicted increases of between 13 and 20 percent following elimination of price controls.

A broad range of steel products, from airplanes and automobiles to bolts, boats and bobble pins, will be affected by the increases, announced one day after the Cost of Living Council's wage and price controls expired.

Ninth-ranked Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. also announced increases effective tomorrow and said they would include a raise of approximately 9 1/2 percent in the base price of tin mill products used in making cans. Wheeling-Pittsburgh also announced it was raising the base price of all steel products an average of 6 percent.

The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. said it was boosting its prices by 10 to 25 percent for tubular

and other products, while Revere Copper & Brass followed other companies in boosting copper and brass mill prices.

The cost of most airplanes manufactured by Beech Aircraft also was hiked today.

The first round of price hikes in the metals industry came yesterday, led by third-ranked National Steel Corp., which boosted its tin mill costs, and by smaller producers announcing higher prices for various products.

Director John Dunlop of the Cost of Living Council said two weeks ago that the steel industry had been forced to absorb \$600 million in costs in the last eight months.

He added that if the industry attempted to recover its cost increases, it would amount to a 22 percent increase.

U.S. Steel said its increases cover only additional costs incurred since Jan. 31, including provisions of a new labor agreement with steelworkers which went into effect yesterday.

"The increases are in line with those which would have been allowable under the previous Cost of Living Council rules," the company added.

During Phase-4 of the control program, the steel industry was allowed price hikes of 9.3 percent.

**SEC Charges Pennsy Officers With Fraud**

WASHINGTON, May 2 (Reuters).—The Securities and Exchange Commission today charged top officers, directors and accountants of Penn Central Co. and subsidiaries with fraud in connection with the 1970 collapse of the railroad.

In a related matter, Goldman Sachs & Co. agreed to a consent order resulting from charges that it made false and misleading statements of material facts and omitted to state material facts in connection with the sale of the commercial paper of the Penn Central Transportation Co. between 1968 and May 1970.

Goldman Sachs agreed to the consent order without admitting or denying the allegation in the complaint.

In the Penn Central case, the commission charged that the company made deliberately false and misleading statements concerning its financial condition in 1968 and 1969.

Specifically named in the complaint are the Penn Central Co., its subsidiaries Penn Central Transportation Co., Pennsylvania Co., and Great Southwest Corp.

Also named are Stuart Saunders, former chairman of the board; David Bevan, former chief financial officer; Peat Marwick, Mitchell & Co., the accounting firm and several other directors—Edward Hanley, Franklin Landis, and Stewart Rauch.

**Dumped His Stock**

Mr. Bevan was also charged with profiting on inside trading in 1969 when he allegedly sold 15,000 shares of Penn Central stock without revealing the true financial condition of the company.

Mr. Bevan and others are also being asked to account for and return to the company some \$4 million in corporate funds which were allegedly diverted to bank accounts in Liechtenstein.

The SEC charged that Penn Central, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Bevan and Peat Marwick engaged in a scheme to "improperly increase the reported earnings of Penn Central and Penn Central Transportation as reflected in the financial statements for the year ending Dec. 31, 1969" and in the case of Transportation Co., for the year ending Dec. 31, 1968.

**False Reports**

The SEC said that the reports of Peat Marwick relating to financial statements of Transportation Co. and Penn Central were materially false and misleading.

It charged that the statements were not presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and the financial positions of the companies were not fairly presented by those statements.

The SEC said that Mr. Bevan sold the 15,000 shares on six separate occasions between Jan. 6, 1969 and June 25, 1969 without disclosing "material adverse non-public information."

The agency also said that in

September of 1969 Mr. Bevan caused about \$10 million of Transportation Co. funds, which had initially been borrowed from a German bank to buy and renovate railroad equipment, to be transferred to First Financial Trust, in Liechtenstein, under the control of Fidel Goetz, Joseph Rosenbaum and Francis Rosenbaum.

Shortly thereafter \$4 million was transferred to the account of Vilela Anstalt, an entity controlled by Mr. Goetz, who subsequently refused to return the \$4 million when it was needed for the rehabilitation of equipment.

**Early Rally Fails to Halt N.Y. Price Dip**

NEW YORK, May 2 (Reuters).—New York Stock Exchange prices rallied at midsession today but lost nearly all the gains in the last hour of trading.

Leading market averages pointed lower, but advances still managed to outscore declines by a small margin.

Some analysts attributed the late setback to the failure of the midday advance to attract good upside volume.

Analysts observed that part of the initial caution may have stemmed from a vote by the House Judiciary Committee to put President Nixon on notice that the edited transcripts of his Watergate conversations did not comply with its subpoena.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.82 to 351.06 after having jumped better than 17 yesterday.

Turnover shrank to around 13.63 million shares from 15.12 million yesterday.

Talcoff National fell 1 1/4 to 6 3/4. The Federal Reserve Board yesterday rejected Franklin New York Corp.'s proposed acquisition of Talcoff.

Coca-Cola lost 3 7/8 to 100 3/4. Clitcor 1 1/8 to 40 3/8. MGIC Investment 1 1/2 to 29 7/8, and Clorox 2 1/2 to 9 1/3.

Du Pont, which had been ahead 4 points at one time, finished with a net loss of 1/2 to 17 1/2.

IBM also lost a fraction after showing early strength.

Oil stocks fell sharply from best levels. Atlantic Richfield rose 3 4 to 91 1/4, although it had traded as high as 93 1/2.

S.S. Kresge picked up 1 1/2 to 34 1/2. It reported a 24 percent rise in sales for the four weeks ended April 30.

CNA Financial did not trade. Yesterday, it reported an operating loss for the first quarter, and said Loews Corp. planned a tender offer for over 50 percent of CNA voting shares. Loews's stock dipped 3/8 to 15 3/8.

Gold mining shares, which normally move in the opposite direction of the overall market, held true to form, advancing smartly.

Prices were mixed in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index edged up 0.02 to 90.69.

**Prime Rate at 11 1/2%**

NEW YORK, May 2 (Reuters).—Bankers Trust Co. said today it is raising its prime rate to 11 percent from 13 3/4 percent, effective tomorrow.

**Company Reports**

Ogden		1974	1973
First Quarter Revenue (millions)...		376.71	290.54
Profits (millions)...		8.90	5.27
Per Share .....		0.84	0.46

Liggett & Myers		1974	1973
First Quarter Revenue (millions)...		182.8	168.9
Profits (millions)...		8.7	6.15
Per Share .....		1.02	0.71

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**Chase Manhattan Limited**

announces that from May 6, 1974, it will occupy new premises at the following address:

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London EC3P 3JL

Tele. No. 01-283-0911

Telex No. S86140

**Rotary Motorcycle**

TOKYO, May 2 (Reuters).—Industry sources said Suzuki Motor Co. will start marketing the world's first rotary-engined motorcycles in the autumn. They said the motorcycle will be equipped with Suzuki's own rotary engine, equivalent to a 750 cc. reciprocating engine.



—1974— Stocks and Bonds						—1974— Stocks and Bonds					
High	Low	Div In \$	S	P/E	5yrs 100s High Low Last Chg	High	Low	Div In \$	S	P/E	5yrs 100s High Low Last Chg
24	18 1/2	15	New Div	140	8	4	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2

# HAWKER SIDDELEY

## 1973 Results

# Cadbury Schweppes

LIMITED

A UK based public company with associates  
and subsidiaries in most countries in the world.

**“Profit targets achieved  
42% of our pre-tax  
profit earned outside UK”**

for the ability, flexibility and professional competence of our managements.

Direct exports from the U.K. element of the Group were valued at £142m (1972 : £103m), being about 41% of the U.K. output, and a substantial additional proportion eventually went abroad when incorporated in customers' products.

During 1973 the Group committed itself to the launching of a new civil aircraft, the HS 146. Under this arrangement Hawker Siddeley Group will find the finance necessary, less an amount of £46m at 1973 prices, which H.M. Government have taken as an investment in the project, and which is half the estimated launching costs.

The economic climate in Australia and Canada was better in 1973 and this is reflected in the results achieved by our companies in these areas. Hawker Siddeley Canada has this year made a more reasonable contribution to our earnings in relation to our investment. This flows from the major reconstruction which proved necessary in 1968 and the subsequent reorganisation and modernisation of the plants; this company has now the capability and opportunity to go further.

1974 will carry the burden of the disturbance in the U.K.

1974 will carry the burden of the disturbance in the U.K. sector due to restricted working ("three-day week") at the beginning of the year and there must be doubts about the course industrial relations will take in the U.K. based engineering industry. There will probably again be problems of rapid commodity price changes and of lack of continuity in supplies. The Group go through the three-day work period quite well though costs inevitably rose in the process. The effects of that disturbance are likely to be felt for some months. We will have to face the heavy additional costs imposed on U.K. based industry in the March budget by way of increased corporation tax and increased contributions to national insurance as well as the costly effects on cash flow that other provisions of the budget are designed to produce.

However, order books are firm and managements have demonstrated their ability to act effectively to minimise the frustrations which bedevil industrial activity in the U.K. Our overseas earnings position seems likely to remain sound. It will, therefore, be a year in which only the optimistic could expect net profitability to show much improvement but there is no reason visible at the moment for any acute pessimism about the likely result.

	1973	1972
	£000	£000
Sales and Royalties	438,147	348,874
Income before taxes	34,123	28,244

1. All sections contributed to profits with the largest gains made, as planned, outside the UK.
2. Despite changed international economic circumstances, substantial capital investment is going ahead.
3. Earnings outside the UK must be further expanded.
4. The Company is well placed to face the new world economic conditions of shortages and increasing costs and takes a reasonably optimistic view of the future.















## -By WILL Weng

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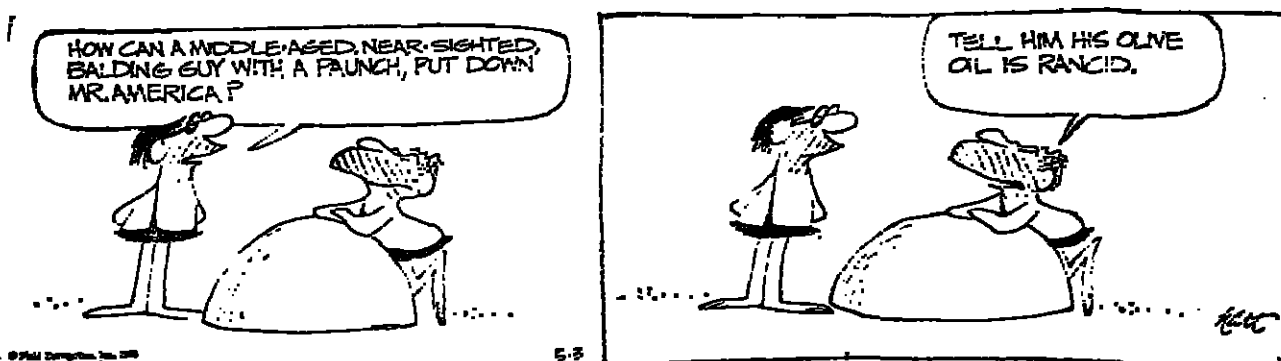
ALBANY	14	37	Cloudy	MADRID	14	37	Cloudy
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ANAKRA <td>15</td> <td>39</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>MONTREAL<td>12</td><td>26</td><td>Cloudy</td> </td>	15	39	Cloudy	MONTREAL <td>12</td> <td>26</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	12	26	Cloudy
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BELGRADE <td>12</td> <td>34</td> <td>Rain</td> <td>N. YORK<td>17</td><td>37</td><td>Cloudy</td> </td>	12	34	Rain	N. YORK <td>17</td> <td>37</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	17	37	Cloudy
BERLIN <td>14</td> <td>37</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>NICE<td>17</td><td>63</td><td>Cloudy</td> </td>	14	37	Cloudy	NICE <td>17</td> <td>63</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	17	63	Cloudy
BRUSSELS <td>18</td> <td>34</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>OSLO<td>18</td><td>63</td><td>Fair</td> </td>	18	34	Cloudy	OSLO <td>18</td> <td>63</td> <td>Fair</td>	18	63	Fair
BUDAPEST <td>15</td> <td>37</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>PARIS<td>17</td><td>37</td><td>Cloudy</td> </td>	15	37	Cloudy	PARIS <td>17</td> <td>37</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	17	37	Cloudy
CAIRO <td>26</td> <td>29</td> <td>Fair</td> <td>PRAGUE<td>17</td><td>35</td><td>Cloudy</td> </td>	26	29	Fair	PRAGUE <td>17</td> <td>35</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	17	35	Cloudy
CASABLANCA <td>17</td> <td>38</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>ROME<td>17</td><td>43</td><td>Cloudy</td> </td>	17	38	Cloudy	ROME <td>17</td> <td>43</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	17	43	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN <td>15</td> <td>37</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>SOFIA<td>17</td><td>32</td><td>Rain</td> </td>	15	37	Cloudy	SOFIA <td>17</td> <td>32</td> <td>Rain</td>	17	32	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL <td>29</td> <td>68</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>ST. CROIX<td>17</td><td>37</td><td>Fair</td> </td>	29	68	Cloudy	ST. CROIX <td>17</td> <td>37</td> <td>Fair</td>	17	37	Fair
DUBLIN <td>11</td> <td>35</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>TEHRAN<td>17</td><td>63</td><td>Clear</td> </td>	11	35	Cloudy	TEHRAN <td>17</td> <td>63</td> <td>Clear</td>	17	63	Clear
DUNBURG <td>7</td> <td>45</td> <td>Rain</td> <td>TEL AVIV<td>27</td><td>72</td><td>Cloudy</td> </td>	7	45	Rain	TEL AVIV <td>27</td> <td>72</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	27	72	Cloudy
FLORENCE <td>17</td> <td>37</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>TOKYO<td>20</td><td>68</td><td>Cloudy</td> </td>	17	37	Cloudy	TOKYO <td>20</td> <td>68</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	20	68	Cloudy
FRANKFURT <td>15</td> <td>35</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>TENNES<td>17</td><td>37</td><td>Cloudy</td> </td>	15	35	Cloudy	TENNES <td>17</td> <td>37</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	17	37	Cloudy
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ISTANBUL <td>16</td> <td>31</td> <td>Rain</td> <td>WASHINGTON<td>17</td><td>37</td><td>Cloudy</td> </td>	16	31	Rain	WASHINGTON <td>17</td> <td>37</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	17	37	Cloudy
LA PALMIS <td>28</td> <td>38</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>ZURICH</td> <td>9</td> <td>48</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	28	38	Cloudy	ZURICH	9	48	Cloudy
LI-BON <td>14</td> <td>37</td> <td>Overcast</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	14	37	Overcast				
LONDON <td>17</td> <td>37</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	17	37	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES <td>16</td> <td>61</td> <td>Overcast</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	16	61	Overcast				

\*Forecasters' readings at 12:00 GMT.  
 †1700 GMT. others at 1200 GMT.

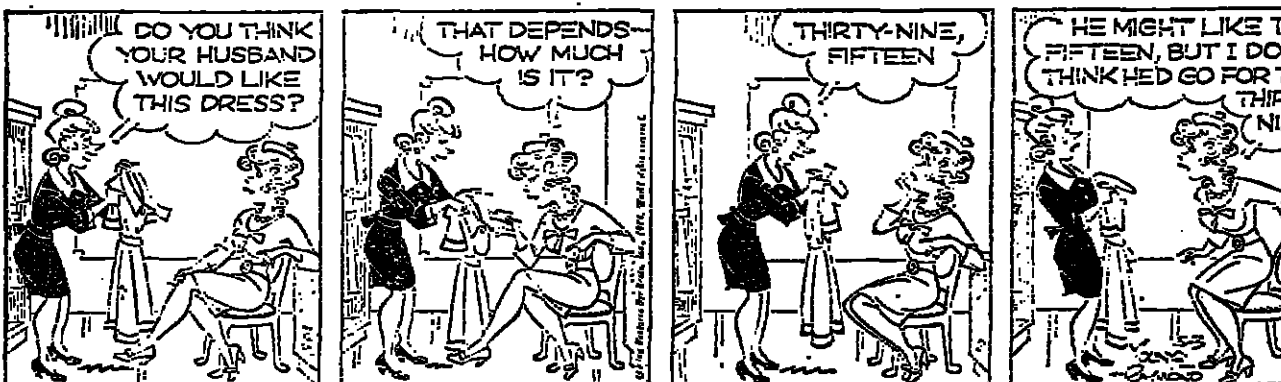
## PEANUTS



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C.**



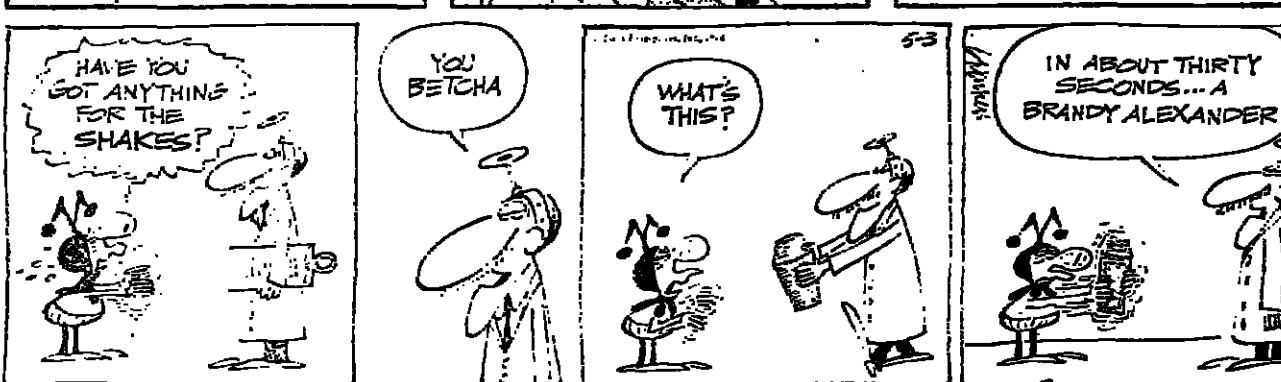
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# BEETLE



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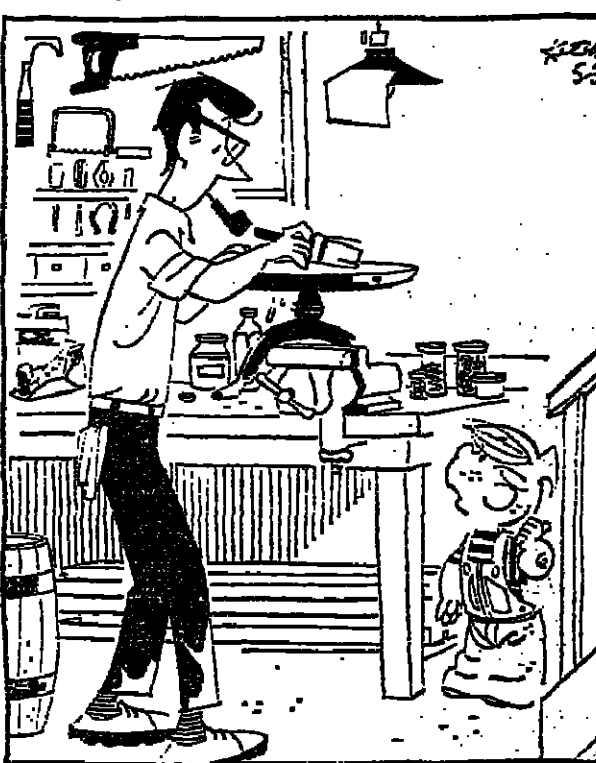
**REX  
MORGAN  
M.D.**



**RIP  
KIRBY**



## DENNIS THE MENACE



\* MOM SAYS TO TELL YA DINNER ISN'T  
READY ANY MORE... IT'S OVER. \*

## FISHING WIDOWS

By Nick Lyons. Crown. 154 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

**S**UFFERING from fallen archness and ennobled humor, your average fishing memoir is an invitation to yawn. But this time of year that could scarcely matter less. The reviewer is mad to be off and thrashing water with bamboo. Short of the real thing, any humble text will serve, if only to provide monotony to dream by. Astonishingly, Nick Lyons's "Fishing Widows" makes the service. At its best, it even knocked me out of my fantasies and into the author's own memories. And I found myself humming with impatience as he pretended to enjoy a leisurely vacation dinner with his wife. I gasped with relief when he finally escaped to streams and he finally confessed to me that he had a hatch. My arm ached with pleasure when the first trout struck. I sniffed when a big one got away.

on it to "unkill parts of myself that otherwise might die," and your wife couldn't even bear the fishing art on the lampshade next to the bed in the motel where she's sulking while you're out on the stream? Because that's the way it is in the pages of Mr. Lyons's "Fishing Widows" the way it is in real life, and that's the way it's going to go on being until men are liberated from fishing or women are liberated from sulking... or both.

Also, Mr. Lyons goes mushy and sentimental here and there, and is afflicted with sentimentality like "What more than the hope that you share brightly colored memories, too, my son?" But "On the Divide," in which the author helps his son to boast a huge brook trout, is a touching portrait of a neophyte getting the fever, and left me excited over an im-

Naturally, Mr. Lyons commits some of the lesser sins of the fishing memoir, which is "Why I and a friend enjoyed 'Fishing Widows.' He absolutely oozes trout-snobbery. Trout-snobbery is when you accept an invitation to appraise the fishing equipment of a recently deceased angler, and bristle with outrage to discover that his Wes Jordan Orvis has been used by a guy who drives a motorcycle and likes to sit on the piers at Sheepshead Bay and drink a few beers on a hot summer evening. Trout-snobbery is when you condescend to ventriloquize the proles of Riverside Drive and know just a little there is to know about "The Fine Art of Hudson River Fence Fishing." ("Fortunately I doubt if I can ever master this art.") But I'm a trout-snob too and so I embrace Mr. Lyons.

He flashes a knuckle or two of male chauvinist pigpence. "Fashions are completely transient," he writes in his prologue, "and its very capacity to absorb them completely makes it the more valuable to them—and the less intelligible to women. A woman may not like the ideas of a mistress, but another woman is something she can understand. A man is a book. He is intelligible, and irrelevant to the uninitiate—i.e., as the wise judge Robert Traver wisely notes, *worse than adultery*."

But, I ask you, how would you feel if you actually been knocked unconscious by a fellow angler's enraged fishing widow, as happens to the hero of the semiregional "Fishing Widows: A Tale." Just suppose you loved to fish so much that you depended

So just try to give a little fellow fishing-pigs of the world. Keep in mind that after two-thirds of the vacation has been spent fishing, Mr. Lyons lets his wife decide what to do with the other third. Provided, of course, that the fish have stopped biting.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

**-By Alan Truscott**

An observer from outer space who embarked on a sociological comparison of the United States and Italy would collect some interesting information. The Italians have older buildings but smaller cars, he would note, they use a spoon more often than a knife and they never play contract bridge.

This last oddity exists because one club is Real and the other is fictitious and forcing, though not invariably strong, whether the Italians lose anything by being unable to play in one club is not clear. When an American plays in one club he regrets it more often than not. The silence of both opponents is an ominous indication that they fancy their defensive prospects better than they have the bulk of the clubs.

A case in point is the disgraced deal between the two regional duplicate game. West had too much length and strength to bid over South's prepared club opening, which became the final contract. Why North failed to respond the diamond with his six high-card points only he could say. As a result, his partner had to struggle in a three-three fit.

So West led the diamond six and when he duly produced his ten to force the club, West has four more tricks to come. Down two for 200 points gave East West a top score.

**NORTH**  
♠ 376  
♥ A85  
♦ 8747

The South players in one no-trump usually went down 100 points. In one club, East-West had a chance for a two-trick defeat worth 300 and a fine duplicate score. West defended skill-

♣ J93	
WEST	EAST
♠ A102	♠ 9543
♥ 7 2	♥ QJ1043
♦ AQJ6	♦ 103
♣ KQ864	♣ 105

fully.

There was no clearcut opening lead. His choice of the spade ace did no harm, as it turned out, and allowed him to study the dummy at trick two.

It was clear that his partner did not have much, but there was

SOUTH (D)  
♠ KQ8  
♥ F763  
♦ K85  
♣ A72

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

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